INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 17- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

POLICE "OFFENSIVE" AGAINST CONGRESSMEN IN BOMBAY.

MORE RAIDS & ARRESTS ON TUESDAY

Abedalli And Narayen Iyer The Latest Victims

TRIAL OF "SHADOW WAR COUNCIL"

POLICE-PROSECUTOR DESCRIBES SCHEME TO RUN PARALLEL GOVT. IN CITY

The Bombay City Police were again active on Tuesday throughout the day carrying on a number of raids and arests.

Mr. Abedalli Jafferbhoy, Secretary of the original B.P.C.C. and Mr. Narayan Iyer were arrested at Kharakuva and were marched to the lock-up and will be placed before a Magistrate to-day.

In the evening a number of houses were "raided" and a large quantity of documents were seized.

Miss Vatsala Samant and three more other volunteers were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shop in Memon Moholla.

It is understood that more arrests are impending.

The attempts of Congress leaders to establish a parallel Government in Bombay were mentioned by the Police Prosecutor at the trial of Sjt. Umashankar Dixit and 24 other Congressmen arrested on the Christmas Day which opened before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

It will be recalled that on December 25 the Bombay C.I.D. carried out simultaneous raids in the city and arrested 25 persons under Section 17 Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The accused were twice remanded in jail custody and the case came up for hearing on Tuesday.

The principal accused in this case are: Sjts. Umashankar Dixit, Y. J. Meheralli, K. K. Menon, Muiraj Karsondas, Dostmahomed Janmahomed, Johori, C. K. Narain Swamy, J. Kaul, B. R. Munshi, Lalbhai Patel, Sansare, Ekambar Iyer and thirteen other volunteers.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution said that in order to appreciate the full significance of the facts of the case he would have to take the court as far back as the year 1885?

Magistrate: 1885?

Mr. Thanawalla: Yes.

CONGRESS GROWS TO BE "REVOLUTIONARY."

An All-Indian organisation called the Indian National Congress was started in 1885 with a view to give expression to public opinion in matters political. From a small nucleus of less than 100 men who first met in Bombay in Christmas 1885, asking for rights in a constitutional manner, the Congress had rapidly grown to be what it was to-day, which Mr. Thanawalla submitted, was a revolutionary body to-day whose associations had been declared unlawful by the Government as being dangerous to public peace.

Mr. Thanawalla further observed: "To use a familiar legal expression, the Congress has been for several years in the position of the plaintiffs, and the Government has sat in the chair of the Judge holding the right of decreeing or dismissing the claim. To-day the position is somewhat different. The Congress wants to be in the chair of the judge adjudicating on the merits of the case in a thoroughly unconstitutional manner."

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION.

Proceeding the Police Prosecution referred to the recent activities of the Congress and said that in December 1929 the Indian National Congress under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru passed the Independence Resolution. Subsequently in February last year, the Working Committee of the Congress met at Allahabad and reaffirmed the Independence Resolution. The meeting further authorised Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Satyagraha campaign. This campaign consisted of several items, the first and foremost of it being salt Satyagraha. The other items were boycott of foreign cloth and liquor, non-Payment of taxes and boycott of legislatures.

Early in March last Mahatma Gandhi left Ahmedabad with a select band of Satyagrahis with a view to deliberately break provisions of the Salt Law. He arrived at Dandi and started these illegal operations. These operations were taken up in Bombay on the 7th of April 1930. Sjt. K. F. Nariman who was then the President of the B.P.C.C. practice salt Satyagraha which was followed by many others. Since then the B.P.C.C. and its "War Councils" carried on these operations.

On 30th and 31st July and 1st August a meeting of the Working Committee was held in Bombay and the provincial Congress Committees were again asked to carry out more vigorously the Satyagraha campaign. In consequence of this the B.P.C.C. started enrolling Congress volunteers for the purpose of carrying on the various items on the programme.

DECLARATION OF ILLEGALITY.

On 14th October 1930 Government declared certain Congress associations in Bombay as illegal bodies, and at that time the ninth "War Council" was functioning in the city. The B.P.C.C. appointed several Sub-Committees, one of them being the "War Council" which consisted of the President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Editor of the Congress Bulletin. The "Congress Bulletin" was the organ of the Congress and gave expression to its views. One after another the War Councils were arrested and the ninth Ordinance was passed and Sjt. Nagindas Master the President, was arrested.

After the conviction of Mr. Nagindas Master, the Police Prosecutor observed "Congressmen who were actively working began to lie low and started working behind the scenes, because they thought working openly would mean courting jail."

Magistrate: Do you suggest that they did not want to go to jail?

Mr. Thanawalla: Yes. At any rate some of them did not want to go to jail.

"CLANDESTINE MEETINGS."

Proceeding Mr. Thanawalla said that with a view to avoid going to jail they started meeting clandestinely at several places.

CLANDESTINE MEETINGS.

Amongst the places used for clandestine meetings were those of the accused and also two other places, namely, a place at Krishna Bhuvan, Walkeshwar Road, just near the Upper Gate of the Government House, where they tried to establish a sort of parallel Government. The accused also used to meet at the residence of Muiraj

(Continued on page 5)

ABIDALI & NARAYAN IYER ARRESTED

Two more active Congress workers Messrs. Abid Ali and Narayan Iyer were arrested by the Princess Street Police on Tuesday afternoon. A posse of police constables headed by R. S. Gole raided a "Congress Camp" at Kharakuva (3rd Agyari Lane near Mulji Jetha Market) at about 12-30 p.m. and put under arrest several persons.

WHO'S WHO?

The arrested persons included Sjt. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy one of the original secretaries of the B.P.C.C., who was arrested in the early days of the present Civil Disobedience movement in the city and was sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment. Only about six weeks back he was released from Thana Jail after serving his term of imprisonment.

VOLUNTEERS' CAPTAIN.

The other arrested person Mr. Narayan Iyer, Captain of the volunteers also has a previous conviction to his record. He was arrested on August 2 in connection the Tilak Day procession along with Sirdar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Malaviya and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. Two more persons Mr. M. K. Vaidya and S. S. Molea were also arrested but subsequently they were let off.

It is understood that the arrested persons will be placed to-day (Wednesday) before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court when the Police will apply for a remand.

UNLAWFUL INSTIGATION ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

For Nagpur Akola And Buldana Districts.

NAGPUR, Jan. 19.

A C. P. Government Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day notifies that the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance has been applied to Nagpur District in the Central Provinces and Akola and Buldana districts in Berar and that Land revenue or any sum recoverable as arrears of land revenue, and any tax, cess or rent on agricultural land shall be a notified liability.—A. P.

LADY PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Jan. 19.

Eighteen ladies participating in Prabhat Pheris despite the police ban, headed by Laxmibai Sohoni, were arrested to-day, and placed before the City Magistrate for trial. The case has been adjourned to 22nd January. This is the first occasion when ladies taking out Prabhat Pheries have been arrested in Belgaum.—A. P.

LUCKNOW WOMEN PICKETERS GET 6 MONTHS

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 19.

Mr. Fasheer Siddique, City Magistrate tried inside the jail to-day four ladies who were arrested last week for picketing Hafiz Abdul Razzak's shop. They were all sentenced to a fine Rs. 125 or in default six months S. I. Mrs. Shyamarani Sahani, a dictator, was tried separately and sentenced to six months S. I. and fine of Rs. 200 or in default one month more.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S HEALTH IMPROVES.

—:o:—

BENARES, January 19.

Although Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is much improved in health since his release from jail, his medical advisers have enjoined on him complete rest from all activities for one month more.

RANKA HUNGER-STRIKES FOR 26 DAYS.

—:o:—

Condition Causes Anxiety.

TWO CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, January 20.

Mr. Pochanna, the assistant Senapati, Sjt. Abhinanya, a propagandist, together with three other volunteers were arrested simply because they were alleged to have assaulted the Police, when they snatched the Congress Bulletin.

Seth Punamchand Ranka, the former president, has gone on hunger strike for the last 26 days. His state is causing great anxiety.

Three Congress volunteers were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shop, the dealer of which sold his cloth in spite of promises to the countrary. Picketing continues.

KUMTA KHATEDARS WANT REVENUE REMISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KUMTA, Jan. 20.

About 300 Khatedars of Kumta Taluka assembled at Kumta today under the presidentship of Sjt. Ramachandrapai, Chairman of the Taluka Board. Resolutions were passed requesting Government to remit land revenue in view of failure of crops and low price of rice and betlenuts which are the main products of this taluka. It was also resolved to send applications to Government stating the facts prevailing here. A Standing Commission was formed, Sjt. Gopi President of the District Board being elected Chairman.

24 GIRL PICKETS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

LAHORE Jan. 19.

The first batch of 24 girl volunteers, who were arrested on Friday, was produced before Mr. Mirza Mahmud, Magistrate. The charges against them were that they picketed a foreign cloth shop and snatched the cloth from the hands of customers. The Magistrate offered to release them on bail of Rs. 1,000 each but the offer was not accepted by them. At the request of the Defence Counsel, the case was adjourned to 24th.—A. P.

MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN'S SON ARRESTED.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

It is reported Mr. Mahesh Saran, son of Munshi Ishwar Saran President Gorakhpur Town Congress Committee have been arrested there.

Sjt. Prakash Narain Siromani, editor, "Pratap", Cawnpore is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 50 fine.—A. P.

POLICE RAID AND ARREST.

—:o:—

BENARES, January 19.

Police raided a house in the city to-day and made one more arrest in connection with the recent mail robbery.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG ON COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

—:o:—

Sub-Jails Bursting With Prisoners.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, January 19.

A Calicut correspondent wires under date in connection with picketing foreign cloth shops by Congress volunteers; two picketers were arrested yesterday near shops. The volunteers began hunger strike at Venkatachala Iyer's house, but were each taken into custody by the police.

Four volunteers marched yesterday with flags, singing national slogans, entered Collector's office and going upstairs hoisted the national flag. Three of them again picketed the two shops mentioned above while the fourth picketed Iyers house. All of them have been arrested. The local sub-jails are overcrowded, the under trials numbering more than the convicted.

HUBLI AND DHARWAR "DICTATOR" JAILED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Jan. 20.

Mr. Ramchandra Ponuskar, fifth Dictator of Hubli Taluka and Dharwar District is sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

One volunteer, Mirajkar is given the same sentence for reading the Working Committee's resolution.

SMT. ASHER RELEASED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

VELLORE FORT, Jan. 20.

Mrs. Asher was released this morning from the women's jail, Vellore. Mr. and Mrs. Asher are leaving to-night for Tirupur. Mrs. Asher interviewed said that soon she would be back in jail. She intends to go to Madras shortly to organise picketing.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER'S APPEAL DISMISSED

—:o:—

Calcutta House Searches And Arrests

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The High Court has dismissed the appeal of Manmohan Adhikary, a Congress volunteer and Bhabananda Banerjee who had been sentenced by the Special Tribunal to five years rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of throwing a bomb at the house of the Sub-Inspector of Howrah Police in May last.

A number of young men have been taken into custody following extensive house searches in North Calcutta in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb outrage. A quantity of papers and other documents have been seized.—A. P.

ZIRA BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

LAHORE Jan. 19.

The prosecution evidence having concluded, Gurdasram Puransingh and Hansraj, accused in the Zira Bomb Case, made a statement before the Tribunal pleading their innocence.

Orders were reserved.—A. P.

IN CONTRAVENTION OF EXTRADITION LAW.

Ex-Detenue From French India's Complaint Against Calcutta Police Chief.

SEQUEL TO DISMISSAL OF PETITION AGAINST TEGART.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, January 20.

On the complaint of Sasadhu Acharyya a detenu and his wife, Suhasini Devi, Justices Lord-Williams and S. K. Ghosh have issued a rule calling upon Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the order dismissing their petition against Sir Charles Tegart, the Commissioner and several other officers of the Calcutta Police should not be set aside.

It was, alleged in the petition that during a raid upon Acharyya's house in Gondalpara (Chandernagar) which is French possession early on the morning of September 2 for the arrest of certain absconding prisoners in Chittagong Armoury Raid Trial, Acharya was illegally taken into custody and since detained and that the brother of one of his tenants was killed as a result of the raid. This, it was further alleged, had been done in contravention of the Extradition Law and certain other Anglo-French treaties

MACDONALD'S JUGGLERY OF WORDS

Fazli Hussein's Role In The Assembly

GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT ON BENGAL DEPORTATION BILL.

Disgraceful Canvassing And Its Sequel

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Assembly by 64 votes against 48 carried to-day Mr. S. C. Mitra's motion for circulation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act Supplementary Bill to elicit opinion by the end of March.—A. P.

In the Assembly this morning the debate on the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act Supplementary Bill was resumed. The motion for circulation was supported by Sir Hari Singh Gour, Maulvi Mohammad Yakub, Dr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Biswas, while Mr. Anwarul Azim supported the Bill and felt that it contained nothing to frighten law-abiding citizens.

RESCUING BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Sir James Crerar after closure had been accepted by the House, winding up the debate stated that there had been 42 outrages in Bengal in the last two years and 22 after the enactment of the Local Act. He recognised that the terrorist movement was not confined to Bengal alone but existed all over India, but the method suggested in the Bill for dealing with terrorists was the only effective one, and was the result of long executive and judicial experience.

They had repeated reports from Bengal Government that there were serious apprehensions of breach of jail discipline there and the Government of India felt that they would be failing in their duty if they did not come to the rescue of Bengal Government at this critical juncture.

The House divided and accepted the motion for circulation by sixty-four votes to forty-eight.

The Assembly was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

Government ranks were greatly demoralised in the Assembly today at the disastrous defeat over Bengal Deportation Bill. When Sir Fazlihussain was brought into the Assembly it was done with a view to shepherd the Muslim block and the first test of this came to-day. The debate yesterday had revealed the Government weakness in the lobby and an adjournment was secured. Frantic efforts were made overnight to win members and Sir Fazlihussain is reported to have 'phoned personally to twenty Muslim members to stand by him.

When the report of this reached the Opposition camp Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury left on a counter campaign at 10 o'clock at night and the result was that the morning found Sir Fazlihussain's following reduced and the division gave far greater majority to the popular side than could have been expected. The bold stand which Sir Abdurrahim, Maulvi Muhamed Yakub and Dr. Suhrawardy took, gave a very timely lead with the result that Government secured only six Muslim elected votes, while 17 Muslims went against the Government and the bubble of Sir Fazli's influence burst.

THOSE AMAN SABHAITES!

Even the Punjab Muslim votes were divided equally. The fobby comment was one of regret that Nationalist leaders like Mr. Abdul Haye and Raja Ghazanfarali who have left a mark behind, should have been succeeded by Aman Sabhaite, and Nawab representatives, who are at the bidding of the Government. The voting shows the Government strength as follows: 26 officials, 8 nominated Non-officials, 8 Europeans and 6 elected Muslims, one elected Hindu Raghbirsingh and one Parsi Mr. Anklesaria. The opposition had 45 Hindus, 17 Muslims and 2 Sikh votes, all elected.

I am told that the margin might have been even larger, because Mr. Anwarul Azim who was neutral till this morning, was won over by an eleventh hour gesture, while Mr. Yaminkhan has been put up to split Central Muslims and form a pro-Government Party under his leadership. That is why he went into Government lobby.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

So far as the Premier's speech is concerned, it had no effect on the House and as Dr. Suhrwardy described: it is a jugglary of words, because it made no constructive contribution to the constitutional problem. One question of interest that arose out of today's assembly proceedings was the limits to which canvassing is permitted on the floor of the House. Both Sir Frederick Whyte and President Patel were very strict about this, but to-day provincial officials were let loose and one Tiwana official from the Punjab was loudly claiming elected members' vote. The President perhaps did not notice this, as he had left the chair for a minute and was talking to Sir L. Graham behind the chair.

"PREMIER'S SPEECH HAS MISSED PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT"

—:o:—

Non-Official M. L. A.'s Reason For 'Disappointment'

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

The special Premier's speech, which was so anxiously awaited, became known, if not in entire text, in its fundamental parts early this morning to most of the members of the Assembly; some of whom worried newspaper offices a great deal to satisfy their curiosity. When they learnt of the speech, their first comment was that it was gratifying to find the Labour Government courageously put their seal of approval to the scheme propounded in the 'Sankey Report," which recorded definite advance on the existing position. But their chief objection was firstly that the Premier had rigorously omitted the use of the word "Dominion" self-government and had merely emphasised self-government, secondly that he had not made any gesture such as amnesty to enable Congressmen to be brought into discussions, thirdly that he has made no declaration which takes conference beyond Lord Reading's statement, and that therefore as a constructive contribution or as a rallying point it has missed a psychological moment.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

The fact of the matter is that so great importance had come to be attached to what the Premier had to say that mere affirmation of known formulas has caused some disappointment. But while this was the attitude of the non-official members, the official side has curiously remained unaffected and has on other hand been busy since last evening and more particularly this morning in winning

(Continued On Page 7.)

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A R4156

WANTED—FAST TYPIST (Gujarati). See personally D. C. VAKIL & Co., Wakefield House. Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.
A R4157

WANTED—Influential District Agents For People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Attractive Insurance schemes. Strong National Directorate. Low Premiums. Apply CHAINANI & Co., Post Box 4001, Bombay 7.
A R4141

WANTED—AGENTS to sell Naumann Sewing Machines on cash and hire. Cash security essential. Apply sharp, Post Box No. 2049, Bombay 2.
A R 4133

WANTED. — PERMANENT BRANCH MANAGER on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise sales of Patent medicines, Hair oils, Perfumes, Tea etc. through agents and canvassers. Those who can invest for stock Rs. 100 or such need apply with anna stamp. INLAND TRADERS (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—ORGANISERS, CHIEF AGENTS, DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS in all the Districts of the Nizam's Dominions on monthly salaries of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 75/- and Rs. 50/- plus commission and bonus on guaranteed and completed business for The Britania Life Assurance Co., Ltd., a purely Indian Life Office, managed by experienced hands. Claims settled promptly. For particulars and terms please apply to Branch Managers, 16, Bommaliar Street, G. T. Madras.
A 2377

WANTED—Few DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise easy deposits and local agencies through Agents and Organisers. Persons of position ready to join at once with Rs. 300 or such as fixed deposit only need apply with anna stamp to the CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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WANTED—A trained FIRE INSURANCE ASSISTANT for the Fire Department. Apply stating age qualifications to: R. G. DAS & CO., P. O. Box 2378, Calcutta.
A 2322

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified and experienced DYEING and BLEACHING MASTER for Bombay and up-country Mills. Apply with copy testimonials to Box No. 608 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4143

WANTED — TRAVELLING and DISTRICT AGENTS to canrass orders for our Swadeshi Hand Woven cloth. Very attractive and up-to-date designs in suitings, shirtings and Ladies' Wear of fast-colours. Apply for terms: STANDARD COTTON & SILK WEAVING CO., Calicut (Malabar).
A 2146

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WANTED—GUJARATI TUTOR, knowing Sanskrit for private tuition for English 5th Standard boys from 7 to 10 a.m. See M. H. CHANDARANA, Girgaum Gaivadi Bombay 4, Telephone No. 20576.
A R 4158

WANTED—One SOLE AGENT for Bombay Presidency. For terms, apply with reply stamp to DR. R. SESHAN, SRIRANGAM.
A R 4159

APPOINTMENTS waiting for unemployed. State qualifications and experiences, with two annas stamp for particulars. Service to Box No. 589, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4138

WANTED—An able COMPOUNDER with experience. Apply Dr. DINOOBHAI DESAI, Bhana Building, Golpitha, Bombay 4.
A R 4160

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FOR SALE—One CHEVROLET CAR in perfectly working order, used for a short period and entirely new in appearance. Apply to Box No. "B" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—One D. GESTETNER'S ROTARY CYCLOSTYLE MACHINE No. 15, in perfectly working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
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Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Good airy ROOMS in Gopal Bhuvan, Princess Street, at cheap rate. Apply the MANAGER.
C R4155

VERY CHEAP DOUBLE and single rooms in the new buildings of Cassum Mitha's at Lower Parel near B. B. Railway Station. Apply on premises.
C R4066

TO LET for Hindus, a BUNGLOW at Andheri Kurla Road near station crossing with all requirement. See BHIMJI DWARKADAS, Laxmidas cloth market, Kharakiva, Bombay 2.
C R 4148

TO LET—A BUNGLOW at Khar Road No. 14 Marine Villa with all requirements. See at the Bungalow.
C R 4147

TO BE LET—Decent, uptodate FLATS at Lloyd's Chamber, Walkeshwar Road. For inspection and rents apply BHAGWANDAS RAMDAS (above) Imperial Bank, Sandhurst Road, between 12 and 2 p.m.
C R4125

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen. Rent ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyabji House, Chowpatty Seaface.
C 7000

TO BE LET—Immediately on 1st floor a well-ventilated BLOCK in Sheth Morarji Goculdas Buildings No. 5 situate at Sandhurst Road. See Mr. PURMANAND (8 a.m. to 10 a.m.) at China Baug, Girgaum.
C R4142

Trade Announcement.

CROWN at an elevation of 7,500 feet "O. K" NILGIRI ORANGE TEA is the BEST Swadeshi Flavoury drink. Really delicious cup. PERRY COMPANY, Grant Road.
T 2183 B

Medical.

INTERNAL HAIR-DYE (Tonic)—Its 40 days Internal use turns White Hair into Jet Black by roots till Life. Besides it Sharpens Memory, aids Eye-sight, confirms Teeth, restores Manhood, cures Piles, Constipation and prolongs Life. Price 40 days' use Rs. 10/13, with postage. DOORWESHI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).
T R4098-A

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M W5

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BRANCH OF THE BANK AT RAICHUR will be CLOSED down as from the close of business on the 31st instant.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th January, 1931.
2371

MORVI RAILWAY.

WANTED an experienced ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN immediately on Rs. 60 per month. Apply to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials.
MANAGER & ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.
Morvi, dated 13-1-1931.
2384

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of wastes produced at the Khatau Makanji Mills and the same will be received at the Mill by the undersigned up to 3rd February, 1931, along with a deposit of Rs. 300 with each tender.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the highest tender.
H. L. DAWLATJADA,
General Manager.
Haines Road, Byculla.
19th January, 1931.
2383

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A CO-OPTED COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

In continuation of the Notification published on Monday, the 19th January, 1931, in regard to the contested election of a co-opted Councillor as required by Rule 6 of the Rules made by the Corporation under Section 31-A of the Municipal Act 1888 as amended by Bombay Act XIX of 1930, I hereby notify that the poll in respect of the election will be held in the Corporation Hall on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1931, between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. (Bombay Time).
N. D. MEHTA,
Acting Municipal Commissioner,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay,
20th January, 1931.
2389

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

The ADJOURNED 59TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1931, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).
MORARJI GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay,
20th January, 1931.
2390

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1931-32 are discussed:—

1-2. By Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.—(1) For reducing the General Tax by 1/2 per cent. and (2) For disallowing the proposed increase in the Water Tax and in the rates for water supplied by meter measurement.

3. By Mr. Ramji Bharmal—For making a provision of Rs. 7,500 in the Loan Works Budget Estimates for the year 1931-32 for completing the paving of the remaining portions of the footpaths along Surat Street, Broach Street, Musjid Siding Road and Clive Road.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS.
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 20th January, 1931.
2387

Public Notices.

MISPLACED OR LOST.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a policy No. 7526 of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd. for Rs. 2,000 in the name of Rosario Francisco Cardozo is LOST or MISPLACED. Any one, who has any claim or lien on this should communicate with the Company within thirty days (30) from this date; after which date the Company will issue a duplicate policy cancelling the original.
The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by the issue of the duplicate.
MANAGER,
The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Bombay.
R 4161

NOTICE.

BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY & DEV. CORP. LTD.

ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office on SATURDAY, 24th instant at 3 p.m.
By order of the Board,
(Sd.) CHUNILAL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
2391

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBBY GIVEN that KESHAVJI DAMJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, trust, gift, inheritance, and otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Tamarind House, situate at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at DeSouza Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two hundred and three-ninth of a square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 590, New No. 6251, Old Survey No. 936, New Survey No. 2186 and Cadastral Survey No. 788, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1791 and Old Street Nos. 92-94, New Street Nos. 62-66 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said De Souza Street on or towards the West by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Karamsey Damji and, on or towards the South by the property of Hirji Nassoo.

PATHARE & LILADHAR.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2388

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.
Case No. 10 of 1928.

In the matter of Mooljee Dharsee & Co. and Kurpal Doongersee and Co. ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed insolvent firms who have not proved their claims in the first and final dividend that was declared on 23rd December, 1930, are hereby given notice that they should do so before the undersigned, who on such claims being admitted will issue shares in the Ahlone Land, Ltd., Rangoon, in lieu of dividend as per terms of the composition submitted by the insolvents and approved on 19th November, 1930, by the High Court, Rangoon which annulled the adjudication.
ON PE,
Official Assignee.
Dated Rangoon, the 12th January, 1931.
2386

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the PUBLIC AUCTION SALE held on the 15th day of January, 1931, by Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, at the premises under instructions from Mr. Mulji Lakhmidas, the Receiver appointed in two High Courr Suits Nos. 1008 of 1927 filed by Messrs. Jasrup Shivji and Co., a firm, against Mulji Laxmidas and others, and 1982 of 1927 filed by Mulji Lakhmidas and another against Fida Hussein Mahomedally Rupawalla and others in pursuance of the directions contained in the orders made in the above two suits and bearing dates the 18th day of August, 1930, and the 13th day of November, 1930, our client Mr. NANABHAI BAPUJI NAVALKAR was the highest bidder for and declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, lease, lien, equitable mortgage or otherwise howsoever, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land of Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed from the Cess payable thereon and now formed into one containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 679, New Nos. 1203, A/3053 and A/3052 and Old Survey Nos. 512, 512 and New Survey Nos. 2/7719 and 2/7720 and Cadastral Survey No. 197 of the Girgaum Division together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, known as Crown Buildings and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 276 and 277 and Street Nos. 633, 635, 637 and 639, and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Girgaum Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the EAST partly by the property of Khanderao Gangadhar and partly by the property of Bai Rajabai, widow of Shamrao Bhau Rele, on or towards the WEST by the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on or towards the NORTH partly by the property of Rangrao Kashinath Acharya and partly by the property of Kashinath Atmaram Acharya and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Krishnarao Moroba and others.
Dated this 19th day of January, 1931.
SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2382

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2729 of 1925.
ABDEALLI KADERBHAI & others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
AMTOOLABOO, widow of Badruddin Ahmedji and others ..... Defendants.
To,
MARIAMBAI, widow of Hatimbhai Gulamhusein,
and
GULAMHUSEIN HATIMBHAI, Defendants No. 5 and 5A.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above Suit for a declaration that the syndicate carried on in the name of M. A. M. Badruddin and Company was DISSOLVED from the date mentioned in the Plaint, for accounts and adjustment of liabilities of the four firms therein mentioned and for injunction costs and other relief; and the Court has fixed the 23rd day of February, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon for the hearing and final disposal of the suit and that in default of your appearance at the time and place aforesaid or of your filing and serving on the Plaintiffs Attorneys within four weeks from the date of this publication, a copy of your Written Statement of defence, the Suit will be heard in your absence and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.
Dated this 19th day of January, 1931.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. PAYNE AND COMPANY, Plaintiffs Attorneys.
2385

Amusements.

Pathe Cinema

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR

Commencing

SATURDAY, 24th JANUARY

THE FIRST OF OUR SUPER ATTRACTIONS OF THE YEAR.

"THE SEA BAT"

Featuring

RAQUEL TORRES

Who played with Ramon Novarro in the "Pagan".

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER SUPER PRODUCTION.

THRILLS, ADVENTURE, LOVE, ROMANCE, ALL ROLLED IN ONE PICTURE.

SATURDAY NEXT

THE EMPIRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

SECOND WEEK!

AFRICA SPEAKS

Romance of Adventure in the unexplored regions of Equatorial Africa.

ALL-TALKING, ALL-SOUND.

TWO SPECIAL MATINEES FOR CHILDREN on THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4 p.m. at Reduced Prices.

The Excelsior

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RADIO'S MIGHTY JUGGERNAUT OF JOY... BERT WHEELER AND WOOLSEY IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIANS **CUCKOOS** A RADIO PICTURE

ALL TALKING-SINGING LAUGHING PICTURE.

EMPRESS TALKIES.

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

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DENNIS KING
JEANETTE MACDONALD
(of "Love Parade" Fame)
100 P.C. NATURAL COLOUR
ALL-TALKING, SINGING PICTURE.

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The Greatest Screen Entertainment of its kind yet offered!

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Talking, Singing, Dancing.

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Amusements.

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Final 10 Reels!
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NEXT SATURDAY
Grand Double Programme
RICHARD TALMADGE
In
"IN FAST COMPANY"
Also
EDDIE POLO
In
"WANTED WITNESSES"

PATHE

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Matinee Thursday at 4 p.m.

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French Leave—Comedy
Learning How—Sport Light
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ALWAYS THE BEST SHOW.
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THE CAPITOL

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Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,
1, Mission Row, Block "B" CALCUTTA.

COMPANY DIRECTORS CHARGED

—:o:—

A Share-Holder's Complaint.

REFUSAL TO SHOW AGENCY AGREEMENT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dastur, Mr. Suleman Tarmahomed, a merchant and shareholder of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., filed a complaint against the Directors of the company charging them with committing a breach of Section 91-C (1) of the Company's Act by refusing to allow the complainant inspection of the agreement between the Company and Managing Agents Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd.

The accused are: Messrs. G. V. Lloyd, F. H. French, Sir Leslie Hudson, H. A. Lalji, H. E. Bushirey and J. A. Cloag.

The complainant stated in his complaint:

I am a merchant and am a shareholder of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., are acting as Managing Agents of the said company on the terms and conditions contained in the agreement dated 18th December 1918 (1916) as varied by a supplemental agreement dated 22nd June 1923. Accused Nos. 1 to 5 are the Directors of the said company. Accused No. 6 is one of the constituted Attorneys of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., to manage the affairs of the said company.

Under Article 96 of the Articles of Association of the said company the said Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., have a right to appoint two nominees on their behalf as ex-officio Directors of the said company, one of whom is entitled to act also as the ex-officio Chairman of the Directors. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 are the nominees of the said Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., and as such are the ex-officio Directors of the said company while accused No. 1 is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Directors. I am informed that accused No. 1 occupied his present position on the resignation in April 1930 of Mr. A. S. Gillespie, who was then acting as one of the ex-officio Directors and Chairman of the Directors. The said Mr. A. S. Gillespie and accused No. 1 are also the Directors of Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd. I say that at all times material to the complaint, the said Mr. A. S. Gillespie and accused Nos. 1, 2 and 6 were and at present they are directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the aforesaid Managing Agency agreement between the said company and the said Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd.

INEXPEDIENT.

On the 19th of March, 1930 I wrote to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., asking them among other things to give me as a member of the company an inspection of the agreements of 18-12-1918 (1916) and 22-6-1923.

To this the Managing Agents replied that the Directors had decided that it was inexpedient in the interest of the members of the company to disclose other details of trading and declined to grant the inspection.

On the 14th April 1930 I wrote to the Managing Agents again that I was entitled to the inspection of the Agency agreements. To this they sent a reply on 22-4-1930 asking me to inform them for what purpose I required the inspection of the company's Agency Agreements. As I had gone out of Bombay, I could not attend to this letter till 25th July, 1930, when I wrote to them again that I was not bound to state to them the purpose for which I required the inspection and again requested them to give me the inspection without delay.

To this the Managing Agents replied by their letter of the 29th July, 1930 that under Article 148 of the said company's Articles of Association ".....no member shall have any right of inspecting any..... document of the Company except as..... authorised by the Directors," and that therefore, I had no such right.

A LEGAL RIGHT.

This is absolutely incorrect. The agents conveniently in their reply omit the most important condition for inspection. They say that "except as authorised by the Directors" I have no right. But they omit the words in the article "or as conferred by law."

Article 148 of the Articles of Association states as follows:—

"..... No member shall have any right of inspection any account or book or document of the Company, except as conferred by law or authorised by the Directors. ....."

If the right of inspection is conferred by law, the Directors can have no authority to refuse the inspection. I have the right of inspection conferred on me by Section 91 (c) of the Indian Companies Act which distinctly says that the contract entered into by the company for the appointment of a Manager of the Company in which contract any Director of the company is directly or indirectly concerned or interested, or any variation in any such existing contract, shall be open to the inspection of any member at the registered office of the Company.

As two of the Directors of the said company viz: Mr. G. V. Lloyd and Mr. A. S. Gillespie were also Directors, at all times material to the complaint, in Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd. the Managers of the said company, they are directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the Managing Agency Agreement and the remuneration payable thereunder and, therefore, the contracts entered into between the 1st and 2nd company are the contracts referred to in Section 91-(C) of the Indian Companies Act, and as such these contracts should be open to inspection by me.

On 7-10-1930 I wrote again to the Chairman and Members of the Board and also to each of the Directors viz: accused Nos. 1 to 5, narrating the facts of the correspondence and asking them to allow me the inspection.

To this a reply was sent by the Managing Agents on 28-10-1930 on behalf of the Board of Directors that my application for the inspection of the Agency Agreement was refused by the Directors at their Board meeting held on 28th July, 1930 and that they had nothing further to say to that decision.

I submit that this refusal on their part of a right conferred by Section 91-(C) of the Indian Companies Act is an offence and the Chairman as well as every one of the Directors is guilty of it under Sub-Section 2 to Section 9- (C).

I therefore, charge all the accused as above and pray that summonses be issued against them and that they be dealt with according to law.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dastur, directed notices to be issued against the accused.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy appeared for the complainant.

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Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2 phials.—1 phial Rs. 2, V. P. extra. Col. D. Dawes Pelly Bart., B.A., M.D., LL. D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Madras, writes:—"Kusuma" which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction."
ANANDA KUTEERAM,
3, Genl., Muthiah Mudali St., MADRAS.

Il Duce; All For Peace!

—:o:—

MESSAGE TO UNITED STATES

New Year Resolution With An "If"

Jan. 1.—An emphatic denial that Italy is a warlike nation was made by Premier Mussolini in his New Year's Day message to the United States, which was broadcast throughout the country this afternoon

ALSO AS A MAN.

The Italian dictator spoke in English from his office in the Palazzo Venezia at Rome. His voice was relayed across the Atlantic by way of England.

"As Prime Minister of the Italian Government and chief of the Fascist movement which has governed Italy for nine years, and also as a man, I wish to put aside in the most formal manner all the stupid gossip of those who pretend to know that Italy is getting ready for a new war," Mussolini said.

KNOWS WHAT WAR MEANS.

"I was a soldier during the World War, a simple soldier among other simple soldiers like myself, an I know what war means. The terrible memories of that period are always present in my mind and in my memory. I shall never forget them. I was seriously wounded myself.

"In the years which followed the World War, as a man and my capacity of Prime Minister, I have followed the spectacle, the political, economic, moral and spiritual consequences of the War, not only for Italy, but for the entire world. With this double experience, how is it possible that serious people can think without horror of the possibility of a new war?

WOULD INVOLVE WORLD.

"To-day a conflict—even if it broke out between two nations—would, by the pressure of events, become world-wide, and all modern civilization would be at stake. The war of to-morrow, with the new discoveries of science, would be even more terrible than that of yesterday. Not only would the combatants risk their lives but entire populations would be endangered and perhaps it would no longer be possible to defend them.

"I repeat what I said in my speech of October 25: 'Italy will never take the initiative in a war.'

"On the contrary, she is sincerely disposed to accept disarmament if the others accept it. Italy needs peace, a long and sure period of peace, above all, in order to consolidate the concrete result of the Fascist regime.

PACIFISM SUPPORTED.

"Fascism wants to assure to the Italian people, in collaboration with other peoples, a future of prosperity and peace. It is not true that in the modern world peace means the end of all heroism and great enterprises. Human progress, the conquests of science, exploration of unknown territory and even athletic competitions are capable of nourishing those virtues which are necessary to the balance of the human spirit."

How seriously the world's press will take this statement remains to be seen. An indication is the ecstatic headline in the 'Paris Soir' last night: "Mussolini est pacifiste! pacifiste! ! pacifiste! ! !"

The speech has been registered in a news reel which will be shown simultaneously in France, England and the United States.—"Chicago Tribune"

"HUMBUG"

Canadian Views Of Thomas's Remark

It is with a certain mild surprise that Canadians read the cabled reports of fierce attacks on Mr. Thomas for his "humbug" remark and the vote of censure passed by the House of Lords on the Labour Government. We in Canada were not excited because Mr. Thomas used a colloqual instead of a diplomatic phrase to describe Mr. Bennett's offer. Canada is a nation, it is true, but international relations within the British Commonwealth are not quite the same as those between foreign nations, in which a slip of the tongue or pen might cause havoc. The exchange of language between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bennett is regarded very much in the same light as one between leaders of two political parties. Canadian Liberals, comprising about half people of Canada, even if they would not characterise Mr. Bennett's offer as humbug, fail to see how it promises anything of substantial value to British importers. Conservatives naturally take Mr. Bennett's side but with no great ardour, writes the Ottowa Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian".

REJECTION OF BENNETT PROPOSALS.

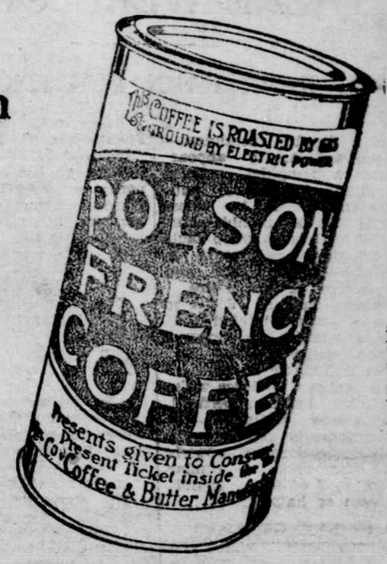
It is hard to understand what Mr. Bennett means when he says that if the Canadian proposal—that is, his proposal—is contemptuously rejected "Canadians can only accept the rejection and act accordingly by embracing other means at hand for further strengthening their economic position in the world." Of course if Canada were to lose the British market or any substantial part of it she would have to seek other markets, but rejection of the Bennett proposal does not mean all that. If, however, that calamity were probable, what would Mr. Bennett do? He might try to strengthen the home market by further increasing the tariff, but, even accepting Protectionist doctrine, the population of Canada would not absorb the Western wheat crop for generations to come. The market of the United States does not at present hold out any hope of enlargement, and Mr. Bennett's party is violently opposed to reciprocity with our neighbours. If it were proposed to substitute foreign for British markets, there would be the obstacle of Conservative opposition to increased imports from those countries, which would be a necessary condition of their buying more from us. In any effort to find markets, British or foreign, the Conservative Government is hampered by its faith in restriction as a way to national prosperity.

THE WAY OUT.

Probably it would be useless to suggest to Mr. Bennett that the way out of his difficulty lies in abandoning this doctrine and accepting the policy of his Liberal predecessors. Liberals see in external trade, whether British or foreign, not a danger but an opportunity. They have sought out trade everywhere. Mr. Fielding who introduced the British preferential tariff. was also one of the authors of the reciprocity treaty with the United States which was rejected in the Canadian general election of 1911. The King Government negotiated trade agreements with British Dominions and with foreign countries which greatly enlarged our exports. This policy enabled Canada to meet trade emergencies of every kind. If one market was diminished, others could be cultivated.

It was predicted that the substitution of bargaining for the voluntary preferences would not conduce to harmony and goodwill, but would lead to complaints that one party or the other was driving too hard a bargain. The Thomas-Bennett incident bears out that view and suggests the wisdom of going back to the voluntary plan. However this incident is a personal and not an international or Imperial affair.

You can use less



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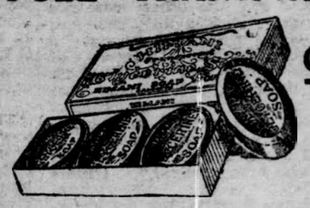

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IF THERE WERE SWARAJ.

DOES INDIA EARN FOR ENGLAND?

By courtesy of the author we give below the first instalment—the second and last to appear later—from a pamphlet entitled "India's Right To Swaraj' published by the author in whose own words it is "an humble effort to enable readers to grasp facts and to get rid of sentiments in their study of India's past and in their desires for her future. The case of India's Right to Swaraj has been briefed on figures mostly taken from Government's own publications and from the works of reliable authors.

Any discussion of politics without statistics looks superficial, degenerates into sentiments or specious arguments and is easily met with contentions in opposition that draw upon a similar airy, futile stuff of fear, timidity, diffidence or hatred.

INDIA IN GOOD OLD DAYS.

People may think that the claim of Swaraj means only a change of masters, equally selfish or communal, or a mere question of jobs and services, individual, communal or caste aggrandisement, or a matter of loaves and fishes. It is only the right understanding of methods, manipulations and manoeuvres adopted and followed by persons presently in charge of the State that brings in the proper appreciation of India's claim for Swaraj.

India with her surrounding sea-shores, high mountains, deep valleys, lofty table-lands, wide and vast plains, with flooding rains, with temperature varying from that of the Cutch Desert to the freezing point of the snow-capped Himalayas, with her rivers bringing down the maiden soil of the wooded mountain forests, used to produce agricultural supplies more than sufficient for her teeming millions. Other rocky and barren countries looked to India for their maintenance and craved for her exports. India has buried in her, jewels, precious metals, and more precious still, iron, copper and other minerals. Her line of export trailed through her mountain passes to Babylon or Bagdad, Persia, Turkey, Egypt to Venice and then to the dim, dark, half civilized vastness of Europe, whose bards sang of her glory in their thirstful imagination. Columbus and Vasco de Gama started for India on dreamy voyages to bring home cheap the riches of India, unburdened with the intervening taxation of the Saracens or of Venice. Such had been our glorious India!

TRADE PROSPERITY—WHERE IS IT?

Was she only rich in agriculture? When a nation has enough and to spare from the soil, it has the instinct to turn the agricultural superfluity into manufactured luxuries. The small villages not only produced "Khaddar" but the thinniest muslins for the Hoories of Bagdad or the beautiful prints for the Belles of Europe, the ornaments for the poor as well as the kings. The grandeur surrounding the Rajas and the Nabobs, their marble palaces, their draperies and tapestries, their perfumed halls with inlaid furniture, their huge armies with huge guns found rusting to-day in the decaying forts, with their sharp swords, with the fields of the cloth of gold, the well-laid roads traversing thousands of miles, lined with shady trees, dotted with wells and caravanserais testify to the prosperity of India's trade and commerce, not only agricultural but of manufacture. In the peaceful prosperity arose her philosophy which, satiated with her cloying luxuries, declared them a "Maya" to abstain from. Yes, India does produce to-day her agriculture, but where is her former trade and prosperity? The following figures are mostly taken from "India 1927-1928" The book "India" is an annual Government publication submitted to Parliament.

India produced in the year 1926-27:—

Rice 290 Lacs of tons and exported 21 Lacs of tons.

Wheat 90 Lacs of tons and exported 176000 tons.

Sugar 32 Lacs of tons.

Cotton 50 lacs of bales and exported 30 lacs bales (Japan taking 2/3).

Tea 3930 lacs of pounds.

Out of this the United Kingdom purchased 84 per cent i.e. 3490 lacs of pounds, part of which she sold to other countries at a profit.

Jute 192 Lacs of Bales. The export, raw and manufactured, of Rs. 80 Crores.

The United Kingdom buys generally raw jute worth Rs. 8 Crores.

Oil Seeds—rape, mustard, linseeds and ground nuts Exuort 8 Lacs 36 thousand tons worth Rs. 19 Crores.

Tobacco—290 Lacs pounds worth Rs. 97 Lacs.

Fruits and vegetables are grown on more than half a million acres, Coffee on 3 Lacs of acres, fodder on 60 Lacs of acres. And what not? For a complete list, please, see the table given at p 140 in "The Science of Public Finance" by G. Findlay Shirras.

INDIA'S PRESENT POVERTY.

With all the agricultural prosperity one may like to know the reasons of our general poverty and the present discontent. The following efforts may explain them:—(In crores of rupees).

Countries.	India's export to.	India's import from.
United States	35	18
Germany	20	17
Japan	42	16
France	14	...
Java	...	14
Br. Possessions (not including the United Kingdom).	52	17
Other Countries	82	39
Total	245	121

The above list includes all the countries except the United Kingdom and the balance of trade with them is in India's favour to the extent of Rs. 124 Crores.

SUGAR.

India formerly produced her own sugar. Mauritius came in and competed. The Indian Sugar Industry made a claim for protection but was met with the answer that the free trade was good for all and also for India. Now when Java successfully competes with the Mauritius industry, the latter gets a protection in the markets of the United Kingdom. The Indian Sugar Industry, thus working under discouragement for so many years, is not sufficiently strong to compete with Java. This explains how Java sends to India sugar worth Rs. 14 Crores without importing anything from India. Barring Java, the balance of trade with all countries (except the trade with the United Kingdom) is in India's favour.

In the year 1926-27:—

India's export to the United Kingdom Rs. 67 Crores.

India's Import from the United Kingdom Rs. 111 crores.

The balance was therefore against India to the extent of Rs. 44 crores.

DOES INDIA EARN TO PAY ENGLAND?

Let us see how the profit India makes with the other countries vanish. Besides this sum of of Rs. 44 crores, India pays to England. "Home Charges" of more than £20 millions, i.e. Rs. 27 crores. "This sum goes to pay for the Government stores, for interest on debts and for salaries and pensions of civil servants who are on leave or who have retired." ("India 1917-18" p. 66). "There net liabilities in 1917-18 of the Secretary of State, home charge, amounted to £24 millions, 39 per cent of which was for railways, 26 per cent for military, 20 per cent for interest on debts (excluding interest charged in the Railway revenue and irrigation accounts), and 8 per cent for superannuation allowance and pensions." (p. 6 Indian Finance and Banking by Findlay Shirras).

Thus out of Rs. 124 crores earned by India from the other countries, England took away from India Rs. 71 crores (44 plus 27 eq. 71). From the remaining Rs. 53 crores (124 minus 71 eq. 53) India imported treasure, that year, of Rs. 40 crores ("India 1927-28" p. 213 diagram). How much India is able to actain of this treasure and how much of it England takes away from India, we shall see later on.

Barring the insignificant example of Java, due to the bogus plea of "Free Trade", it is England that is the only country taking away the major portion of India's earnings in her trade with the other countries of the world. There are few countries in the world that export more than they import. The excess in case of the United States is £233 millions, of Czecho Slovakia £30 millions, of Australia £26 millions, of South Africa £8 millions and of Argentine £8 millions (p. 613 Science of Public Finance by Shirras). India's excess of her export over import varies between £40 to £90 millions ("India 1924-25" p. 147). Thus though India is next after the United States and second in the list of fortunate nations she is the lowest in the list of human happiness. The countries that import more than they export include England, France, Germany, Japan Turkey etc. Yet these debtor countries are more prosperous.

WHERE DOES INDIA'S WEALTH GO?

In 1927-28 India imported as follows:—

(In crores of rupees.)

	From all countries.	Out of which from the United Kingdom.
Cotton Goods	70	65
Iron and Steel	21.5	15
Other Metals	7	4
Hardware	5.2	2
Provinsion	6.5	2.3
Liquor	3.5	1.4
Machinery (including mill machinery of Rs. 2 Crores)	16	12.5
Railway Plant	9.3	6.2

If there had been a Government in India, giving encouragement to Indian industries and not hampered by the English control India could have produced, as she formerly did, much of these imported piece-goods, metals, hardware, machinery and provisions. India does produce iron and steel, why thon the import of 15 crores from the U. K.? Liquor could have been stopped entirely. Such a patriotic policy would save much of India's imports, not only to our financial benefit but with a considerable expansion of our home industries offering further occupation, employment and maintenance, scope for skill and intelligence to millions of Indians.

In our trade with England, the balance of trade is much more against India than it appears at first sight. Our export of 67 crores in 1926-27 to the United Kingdom was not all for the benefit of Indians. Out of this, India exported to the United Kingdom tea worth Rs. 24 crores and Jute about Rs. 7 crores. The profit of these lines, except the poor wages to the starving coolies, goes mostly to England by way of profits of the English companies or by way of remittance home by the English planters. If there was a representative Government in India, we would have turned our hides into our own boots, our oil seeds in our own oil, our tobacco in our cigarettes, our wool in our cloth. But the policy of England had been to see that India only produces the raw materials and leaves the factory side to England alone. (vide Industrial Commission's Report, 1916-18 p. [illegible]

In all the imports of India, England's share is 47.8 per cent; from the export of India, England takes only 21.8 per cent. The figures of the United States are contrarily 7.9 and 11.1 and of Japan are 7.6 and 13.3 per cent. ("India 1927-28" p. 33). Can we expect any people to give encouragement in a way detrimental to its own interest? Without the help of the Government it is difficult for any country now-a-days to advance industrially? The world industries have passed from the hands of individuals to those of companies, syndicates and trusts, with huge capital and other resources, controlling many-sided factories, planted with up-to-date and copious machinery, helped by secret expert knowledge, supported by a trained labour, and, what is now the most important, by a protecting and patronizing Government.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The function of a Government now-a-days are not only the much vaunted "Peace and Order" building roads and railways to bring to us the foreign goods. The Government is now required to make the best and deliberate efforts for the creation of new industries, protection of the old or the nascent industries, to help them by proper finance, by establishing industrial and aggrarian banks by enacting laws for preventing exploitation by selfish agents or speculators, by giving on a vast scale industrial training to millions of boys in hundreds of schools and colleges of industrial science or [illegible] the equal number of workshops. The Industrial Commission of 1916-18 made many such recommendations. Are any of them followed? The Indian Munitions Board appointed during the war to find out goods for the Army from India suggested, only for the military supplies, the possibilities in the following lines in India:—

Chemical, metallurgical, hydro-electrical, electrical and engineering manufactures, hides tanning ond leather, tan-stuffs tanning extracts, textile, paper manufacturing, paint and allied industries, glass soap, cocanut industry, utilization of bitterns, portland cement, lak and its produce, gelatine, industrial alcohol, medical and surgical manufactures, saltpeter, pine resin, magnsite, mica and micanite, hardwarde, iron and steel etc.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CONTROL.

After these Commissions big hopes were entertained by the public minded classes. "The Government of India has lost no time in considering the Report of the Commission and in consulting the local administrations on the proposals made therein. In the near future, we may confidently expect to see great and far-reaching industrial developments." So says Mr. Rushbrook Williams in his "India 1917-18" p. 20.

The same gentleman five years later admits in "India, 1923-24" p. 136 that though the Government of India after the War made some efforts to develop the Indian industries by opening pioneer factories and by paying bounties, its efforts were discouraged by the authorities at the White Hall in England. Thus clearly appeares in practice what is the "raison d'etre" of the office of the Secretary of State of India and the meaning of his control. Let us see the further misdeeds of this officer and how the Government of India, as presently constituted supports him or plays in [illegible]

THE EXCHANGE CRISIS OF 1919-20 AND 1920-21 AND ITS CAUSES.

The figures are in crores of rupees and are taken from the diagrams facing pp. 217 and 226 in "India 1927-28."

India's.	1909-14	1919-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25
import from U. K.	99 (average)	107	203	153	140	132	134
India's import to U. K.	57 (average)	97	56	46	70	97	103
Average balance against India.	—33 (average)	—10	—147	—107	—70	—35	—31

The average import during 1914-19 was of Rs. 85 crores and export, of Rs. 70 crores. Therefore, the adverse balance during the War was only of Rs. 15 crores. During the War the shipments from the United Kingdom were few and delayed Those of the Indian merchants who got them late, in the then rising prices, sold them at a profit. The profit came from an Indian purchaser, not from England. As a matter of fact, the English goods were 130 per cent dearer. Immediately after the War the English manufactuers raised a lachrymose chorus of the want of labour, specially skilled labour, and of the expected costliness of the articles to be manufactured. They gave out that the future shipments would not only be costly but as delayed and as irregular as those during the War. At the same time the ministers in England lectured that the only salvation of indebted and over-taxed England was in manufacturing and exporting as much goods as possible and the course of exchange kept pace with the interest of England. It went up to induce Indian purchasers to place orders:—

The exchange was, on.
13-5-1919 Re. 1 eq. 1/8d.
12-8-1919 Re. 1 eq. 1/10d.
15-9-1919 Re. 1 eq. 2/0d.
12-12-1919 Re. 1 eq. 2/4d.
12-2-1920 Re. 1 eq. 2/10d.

BAZARS EMPTY AND GOODS CHEAP.

During the year 1919-20, the Indian merchants, not knowing the real reasons of the rises in exchange, if they are ever capable of giving a thought to it, believed that in view of the then prosperity of India and of the huge indebtedness of England the Rupee would keep up its high price in the Sterling, at least till the goods ordered would be received in India. They ordered big shipments in 1919-20 and on the calculation that the goods of £1 would cost them only Rs. 10 or Rs. 7. The markets here had no English goods. They thought that the shipments would be belated and the prices in India would keep up. The eagerly awaited goods would be soon consumed, they believed. All their calculations failed because the English manufacturers poured in the goods; shipments in a week, when not one was expected in a month. The exchange also came down just at the same time.—

The exchange was on:
14-5-1920 Re. 1 eq. 2/1d.
12-6-1920 Re. 1 eq. 2/0d.
—4-1921 Re. 1 eq. 1/3d.

The Indian merchants had to pay Rs. 15 or more for the goods of £1. Though the imports received in 1920-21 were of Rs. 203 crores when paid, they were expected to cost when ordered only Rs. 10) crores approximately, very near the pre-war average of Rs. 90 crores. From April 1921, as the exchange kept so low as 1/3d. the huge imports in 1921-22 of Rs. 153 crores and of 1922-23 of Rs.. 140 crores could not have been ordered in those respective years. They were therefore mostly goods ordered in 1920 when the exchange was favourable, but they were taken delivery of hesitatingly and grudgingly during the subsequent years of 1921-22 and 1922-23.

India before the War annually paid to England an adverse balance of Rs. 33 crores but in 1920-21 she paid Rs. 147 crores, in 1921-22, Rs. 107 crores and in 1922-23 she paid Rs. 70 crores: in these 3 years, India paid Rs. 225 crores more for the somersaults of the exchange;. (147 plus 107 plus 70 eq. 324, 324—3 multifiled by 33 eq. 225).

LOSS AS TO THE OTHER COUNTRIES.

India similarly suffered in her trade at that time with countries other than the United Kingdom. This loss for 2 years of 1920-21 and 1921-22, similarly counted, will come to about Rs. 66 crores.

Therefore the total loss of India was Rs. 291 crores (225 plus 66).

WHO IS REPONSIBLE FOR THIS HUGE LOSS?

Was the Indian merchant reckless in ordering such huge shipments after the War? Did he speculate? In "India 1923-24" P. 148, it is stated that the prices of thed world articles rose 90 per cent higher than during the pre-war, that the price of the Manchester piece-goods went 170 per cent higher, whilst Indian agriculture products rose only 30 to 40 per cent. In "India 1926-27" p. 1 3 it is stated that the Manchester piece-goods were in the previous year 110 per cent higher. Taking a similar index for years 1919 to 1921, the English prices were generally 130 per cent higher (170 plus 90 divided by 2). In consequence the argument that the Indian importers ordered goods in 1919 and 1920 to an excessive extent is not correct. They not only believed that they would have to pay about half the sum of rupees for their imports than they actually did, but they also knew that the numbers of pounds sterling they calculated would fetch less than half the quantity of goods the same pounds would have bought before the War. Most of the importers paid the prices, though double of what they previously calculated. Very few failed, but this small default created a greater noise than the thousand of the honest performances. The Banks sold the goods of the few defaulters; the goods went dirt cheap and were sold by hawkers on street foot-path at still cheaper rates. This brought down the prices of the goods of those who accepted them. The latter retained the goods for years, shop-soiled and bearing the interest charges, to part with them at an immense loss later on.

OUR TRUSTEES.

When a trustee carries on trade with the beneficiary though the very English law does not allow him) and circumstances arise between them tending to the great advantage of the trustee and to an equally great detriment of the beneficiary. Equity suspects the trustee and calls him to give explanation or to restore the benefit. On default he is asked to resign the trust. Now, let us examine the trustee's part in the aforesaid rises and falls in the exchange during the years 1919-20, 1920-21.

IS THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS LOSS?

The Indian Government has to pay every year to England the "home Charges" [illegible] more than Rs. 27 crores, (£20 millions). Whether these changes are incurred necessarily or unnecessarily we shall not consider here. If the Rupee goes down by one-pence, the Government has to pay more by a little less than Rs. 2 crores. Hence the Government is always careful not to let the Rupee fall in exchange. During the War that anxiety was considerably increased because the British and the Allies, who then had to purchase the Indian products on a far greater scale, would have, in case of a rise in the exchange, had to pay more in Pounds Sterling for the goods purchase for them by the Indian Government in Rupees. In order to maintain the exchange our Government keeps our bullion in England with the Secretary of State for India. At least, this is the declared object.

(To Be Continued.)

All Eyes on Millowners' Show-case

AT

Victoria Terminus

From 11th January to 24th January

The following SWADESHI ARTICLES Manufactured by

The KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS

WILL BE ON VIEW

Dhoties, Sarees, Voiles, Shirtings, Twills, Drills,
Bedsheets, Mulmul, Longcloth, Duck,
Bedspreads, Towels, Handkerchiefs, etc.

All the products displayed therein can be obtained from

Mills Office:

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To spend money is easy, and to save is difficult: but the harder it is to save, the more carefully should the savings be utilised. They cannot be more securely safe-guarded than in a Life Assurance Policy in this Company.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Council Election: City South non-Mahomedan Constituency: Nomination Day.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, 12th Day.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m. Gramophone records.

7 p.m.—Narayan Iyer's violin solo; and Madhevlal's sitar solo.

MEERUT ACCUSED'S SYMPATHY FOR SHOLAPUR PRISONERS

The following telegrah has been sent by the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case to the Secretary of the Sholapur Textile Labour Union:—

"Convey our heartfelt sorrow to the bereaved families of the four Sholapur heroes who fell martyrs to the cause of the Indian revolution. Meerut Prisoners."

SHOLAPUR DAY AT BORIVLI

Complete Hartal was observed on the 16th instant at Borivli in honour of Sholapur prisoners, and prayers were offered at Shri Hanuman Mandir for the souls of the departed on Sunday.

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosohhical Society Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, will deliver a public lecture on "practical brotherhood" to-day (Wednesday), at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

"FOUNTAIN OF NATIONAL SUPREMACY"

—:o:—

Swami Satyadeo's Lecture.

—:o:—

"Fountain of National Supremacy" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Swami Satyadev on Tuesday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge. The lecture was arranged by the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha.

At the outset the speaker recalled his visits to Europe in 1923 and 1929 and drew a vivid picture of the moral degradation of European nations. He said it was amazing to note that in spite of it the European nations still existed. He held it was due to their devotion to physical culture and development of youth's faculties. Though those nations were given to enjoyment and easy life they did not ignore their physique. That gave impetus to them and continued their existence.

NO NARROW NATIONALISM.

Proceeding the speaker said that India should not place before her the Western ideal of narrow Nationalism. He wanted the Indian youth to place high ideals before him to devote attention to physical culture to build his body to be patriotic but at the same time to be perfectly non-violent. He also wanted the Indian youth to take to Swadeshi. These ideals said the speaker would give him eternal youth which would be a real and everlasting fountain of National supremacy".

FIGHT FOR SWARAJ YET TO BEGIN.

Concluding Swami Satyadev observed that the grim fight for India's Swaraj was yet to come. The sacrifices Indians had done and the sufferings they had undergone so far were mainly aimed at giving the message of Nationalism to the masses. He finally exhorted the audience to stick steadfastly to the ideal of non-violence which was the best weapon they had and which had helped them in gaining the sympathy of the whole world in their fight for freedom.

BHARUCHA MOVES RESOLUTION.

Prior to the lecture Mr. B. F. Bharucha moved the following two resolutions which were unanimously accepted:

This meeting of Parsis of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, condemns the most light hearted and damaging statement made by the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastri at Edinburgh on the 9th inst, when he referred to the present grim struggle and suffering of India as "nothing more than few imprisonments and a few lathi blows." This meeting draws the pointed attention of Mr. Sastri and his friends to the reign of lathi, arrests and imprisonments, that is now manifest in various parts of the country leading to minor injuries to thousands of people serious injuries to hundreds, and culminating in the incarceration of 60,000 of our Leaders, Workers and volunteers who are rotting in jails, when Mr. Sastri and his Friends are fetted and patted and decorated in the United Kingdom.

The second resolution expressed its disappointment at the announcement of the Prime Minister, and the speech of the Viceroy, as they have failed to realize fully the gravity of the situation in the country.

New Menace In Bombay City

—:o:—

POLICE SERGEANTS' HUNT FOR GANDHI CAPS

Two Bombay Solicitors' Letter To Police Chief

The following letter addressed by two solicitors of Bombay to the Police Commissioner throws more light on the new menace of Police "Terrorism" in the city. The letter is signed by Mr. Navnitlal Bhogilal Damania and Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya.

We, the undersigned residents of the Coronation Building, C. P. Tank, Girgaum Back Road, beg to bring to your kind notice the following facts, with a request that you will please be good enough to take such prompt action in the matter as you may deem proper.

On Friday last the 16th instant, observed as the Sholapur Day on which day there was a general Hartal in the city. We the residents of the Coronation Building as well as several other residing inmates of the same building at about 8-30 p.m., saw two Police Sergeants who seemed to be as it were out for a mischief to peaceful citizens quietly passing along the road. The said Sergeants were accompanied by a posse of about half a dozen Police Constables.

HUNT FOR GANDHI CAPS

One of the said Sergeants abruptly interrupted a victoria passing along the road on sight of a white Gandhi cap put on by a person sitting by the driver and forcibly snatched away the Gandhi cap from the head of the said person and belaboured him with a thick stick which was freely wielded by the said Sergeant. He also saw another victoria passing along the road occupied by passengers one of whom had put on a white Gandhi cap, and seeing the Gandhi cap the said Sergeant peremptorily ordered the said passenger to take off the Gandhi cap worn by him. As the latter refused to comply with the said order the said Sergeant became angry and forcibly snatched off the said Gandhi cap worn by the said passenger and belaboured him with blow of the stick. The said Sergeant shortly thereafter saw a pedestrian having a white Gandhi cap on who was quietly passing along the road and being put out at the mere sight of the Gandhi cap put on by the latter the said Sergeant rushed against him and forcibly snatched away the Gandhi cap by a blow of the stick wielded by him against the said pedestrian.

Several persons residents of the Coronation Building including the undersigned who witnessed the above acts of the said Police Sergeant protested against his aforesaid conduct. The said Sergeant was asked to give his name but he hastened away from the place without giving any reply.

Shortly thereafter we the undersigned approached Mr. Chowan, Sub-Inspector of Police, who was on duty at the time at C. P. Tank and requested him to give the name, designation and address of the said Sergeant but he expressed his ignorance of the same.

WHETHER THEY HAD ORDERS.

Under the circumstances, we beg to request you to be good enough to please let us know early whether you had issued any orders prohibiting persons from wearing Gandhi caps and authorizing Police Sergeants to attack peaceful citizens wearing Gandhi caps passing along the road with blows of the stick for non-removal of the Gandhi caps worn by them. Will you please also be good enough to make early enquiries in the matter of the aforesaid conduct of the said Police Sergeant and take necessary action against him as may be warranted by his said conduct?

We also beg to request you to please furnish us early with the name and address of the said Sergeant so that necessary action may be taken against him in the matter according to Law for his aforesaid conduct if so deemed necessary.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

—:o:—

Keen Competition In Men's Doubles

—:o:—

Ghorpade and Khardekar started their match against Brough and Fox before a good gallery in the Western India Tournament yesterday. The Indian pair obtained an early lead and took the first set with the loss of only three games. In the second set the gymkhana combination by better team work managed to worry their opponents, but had to admit defeat at 8—6. Mr. Wallis Myers, the Captain of the English Tennis Team witnessed the game from the Committee Stand.

A. C. Pereira and Gupte defeated Rose and Freke decisively on No. 1 Court. The game proved interesting, and several close rallies were seen.

Miss Woodbridge and Fox played really well against Miss Row and Olivares to gain a hard-earned victory in the Mixed Doubles. It was a trial of strength between the ladies, who expect to meet in the Finals of the Singles shortly. Miss Woodbridge has a wide repertoire of strokes in addition to a good service, but lacks stamina. If Miss Row could improve her service, she will go far.

The following are the results:—

Harvey and Olivares beat Tew and McLeod (6—2); (3—6); (6—4).

Ghorpade and Khardekar beat Brough and Fox (6—3); (8—6).

A. C. Pereira and Gupte beat Rose and Freke (6—1); (6—3).

Gazdar and Vakharia beat Morrison and Goud (6—4); (6—2).

Mrs. Corbett-Wright and Annett beat Mr. and Mrs. Gould (6—4); (4—6); (6—0).

Miss Woodbridge and Fox beat Miss Row asd Olivares (6—4); (8—6).

Miss Emery and Miss Copleston beat Mrs. and Miss Race (8—6); (6—3).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4 p.m.

Court I.—Fox vs. Gonsalves.
followed by
M. Desai vs. Ghorpade.

Centre Court.— Khardekar vs. Kamruddin
followed by
Fox and Miss Woodbridge vs. Rose and Mrs. MacKenzie.

4-30 p.m.

Court VI.—Gupte vs. Suvarna.

Court IV.—Mrs. Moir and Mrs. Bell vs. Miss Emery and Miss Copleston.

FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing vs. Annett and Mrs. Corbett-Wright.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Sultan Khan's Position

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Vienna.—Tartakower won the first game against Sultan Khan, latter won the second game in 71 moves.—Reuter.

HUNT FOR GANDHI CAPS

—:o:—

A New Menace In The City

—:o:—

The hunt for Gandhi caps, which the police sergeants started in Bombay, since the last lathi charge has it seems been taken up by the Anglo-Indian and white rowdies, of Bombay. Daily numerous complaints are received of men in Gandhi cap being wantonly molested in the streets. On Tuesday night three Anglo-Indian boys on bikes went about the Fort area removing Gandhi caps from the heads of persons they met on the way. The boys indulged in this sport for a long time and the wonder was that they went about their job without receiving any attention from the police.

—:o:—

ALL-INDIA INTER-COLLEGIATE COMPETITIVE DEBATE.

Success Of Bombay Students

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 17.

The Sixth All-India Inter-Collegiate Competitive Debate was held at Aligarh, under the auspices of the Aligarh University Union on the 15th instant. The universities of Bombay, Lahore, Lucknow, Delhi, Benares Agra, Allahabad and Aligarh were represented. There were 23 competitors including two ladies. Justice Marsh, Prof. Sahani of Delhi, and Prof. Halim of Aligah were appointed judges.

Mr. Abdul Razaak Dawood of Law College Bombay got the first pride. Mr. Guru Datta Law of Benares University got the second prize. Mr. Guru Datta Law of College, Bombay secured the third prize.

Miss I. M. David of Lahore got the Ladies first prise. Miss Sen-Gupta of Lahore got Prof. Halim's special prize.

The All-India Inter-University Trophy, a beautiful Silver Mosque was secured by Law College, Bombay, as the best represented College in India.

The subject for Debate was:—

"That in the opinion of this House, the establishment of Federalism under existing conditions would be detrimental to the Progress and destructive of the unity of India".

Mr. Dawood spoke in favour of the subject, Mr. Shimoga spoke against it for purposes of competition.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of B. Ward will meet near the Pydhonie Police Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

TRIAL OF CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED ON X'MAS DAY.

(Continued from Page 1).

Karsondas at Chowpatty and also at the premises of the Students' Brotherhood near French Bridge. They also used to meet in the rooms of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce which was known to them as "M. C. C."

Continuing the Police Prosecutor said that the "War Councils" appeared to him as mere "dummies" and it was his contention that accused Nos. 1 to 12 were holding the key position and were working secretly from behind the scenes. In other words they were "king makers". The police had in their possession evidence to show that these gentlemen received letters from "persons" wanting to be nominated on the "War Council" who in the opinion of the Police Prosecutor were persons of no consequence.

POLICE PROSECUTOR'S TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

How thorough was the organisation of the accused could be readily seen from the number of Committees, Sub-Committees and departments that they had formed. Mr. Thanawalla was of opinion that the Committees and Sub-Committees covered a large field of operations and left little to be desired in the line of making the organisation a success.

Mr. Thanawalla then went on to say that there were three Sub-Committees, 11 departments and six offices under the accused. The Committee were: The Satyagraha Committee, the Hospital Committee, and the Boycott Committee. There were also three Special Sub-Committees which were known as Requirements Committee, Volunteer Relief Committee and Labour Organisation Committee.

There were eleven departments known as the enrolment department, Volunteers department, publicity, Bulletin and press propaganda, meeting organisations, picketing, services organisation and intelligence departments. The last department was equilant to the C. I. D. Over and above these there were the Hindustani Seva Dal, the National Militia and the Congress Ambulance Brigade.

There were also several officers under the control of the accused. They were: Inquiry Office Camp supervisor, the political prisoners Convenience Officer, establishment supervisor and sanitation and inventory officers.

Proceeding Mr. Thanawalla said that the accused used to meet at several places particularly at the place near the upper gate of the Government House. Mr. Thanawalla called this place G. H. Q. (General Headquarters). The accused, he said, tried to set up a parallel Government on financial basis. They planned an idea that Indians should start a Government financially, i. e. by purchasing treasury bills and asking for cash whenever such bills fell due and by boycotting Government bonds and Post Office certificates. The accused also met at Minerva Mansion which was called the Captain's Cabin.

"HOME MEMBER OF SWARAJ GOVERNMENT."

Mr. Thanawalla then "introduced" each accused to the Court. The first accused Sjt. Umashanker Dixit, he said was on the "Shadow Committee" which was carrying Congress work from behind the scenes. He was the Finance Secretary, Home Member and War Member.

Magistrate: Home Member of the Government?—Home Member of the Swaraj Government. (Laughter.)

Mr. Meheralli, the second accused, was the War Secretary and Mr. K. K. Menon the third accused was in charge of publicity and propaganda Committee and looked to the "Congress Bulletin" Mr. Mulraj Karsondas was described as the "brain behind the boycott movement and was on the All-India Boycott Committee.

The fifth accused Mr. Dost Mahomed was in charge of the Prisoners' Conveniences department while Mr. Johari was the Secretary of the Youth and the Labour Movement. Mr. C. K. Narayan Swamy was an ex-member of the "War Council" and was the propaganda Secretary for the Labour Department.

Coming to Mr. B. R. Munshi, Mr. Thanawalla said, he was the assistant in the Treasury department and could be called "Pay Master General" as he distributed monies. Mr. Kaul was on the Boycott Committee.

Another accused Lalbhai Patel was the member of "No Rent Committee" the object of which to advocate non-payment of rents.

Magistrate: Non-payments of rents to whom? To landlords?

Mr. Thanawalla: To anybody.

LIEUT. OF DR. HARDIKAR."

Proceeding Mr. Thanawalla said that Mr. Sansare was the G.O.C. of Congress volunteers and Mr. Ekambar Iyer was known as the "Lieutenant of Dr. Hardikar" and was the supervisor and organisor of the Hindustani Seval Dal.

Mr. Thanawall went on to say that the police had seized many documents which shed a light into the case. They had got hold of a scheme which was found with the accused which was known as the Village Propaganda scheme. Although it was an absolutely innocent move in the beginning it developed and reached a climax. The scheme suggested that batches of two men should be sent out to villages on nine separate visits. On the first visit encouragement should be given to open Swadeshi bazars. The subsequent visits to be devoted teaching villagers to sacrifice their lives for the country" and to select secret places on sea shores to hold meetings. The further object of these visits were "to supply weapons to villagers" "to cut telegraph wires" "to kill Government officers and to excite the villagers to rise against the Government". This scheme according to the Police Prosecutor was found in room of Mr. Menon, the third accused.

CONNECTION ESTABLISHED.

Mr. Thanawalla then went on to read extracts from letters found at the residences of the accused and observed that these documents established connection between the first twelve accused.

A document found in Mr. Dixit's house was a letter relating to the re-capture of the Congress House. Another was an appeal entitled "Remember the final fight for Swaraj has begun". A third was a letter addressed to him appealing for financial help to carry on the village organisation scheme mentioned above. Some of the letters were in English and others were in Gujerati. There was also an important note on the general outlook on the political situation dependent on the result of the Round Table Conference. Another note gave the number of "visible" and "invisible" volunteers both men and women, apparently they were to work under the orders of the "shadow Committee". There was also a letter of Messrs. Tata Sons Limited to Mr. Dixit regarding the boycott of certain mills in Bombay. So far as Mr. Dixit alone was concerned there were about 100 documents.

AT MEHERALLI'S.

At Mr. Meheralli's place a letter addressed to him on October 29 last from a person at Navsari asking him to open the Vanar Sena function there. A letter from a merchant in the Mulji Jetha Market suggesting the strengthening of the boycott movement a letter from another merchant from the same market suggesting the organisation of a Muslim Committee to redress grievances of Muslim volunteers, a letter regarding the village organisation scheme and a proscribed book were also found.

M. S. S.

Manuscript articles which subsequently appeared in the "Congress Bulletin" of different dates were found at Mr. Menon's place. One of the articles purported to be a warning to the public by Mrs. Snehalata Hazrat, an ex-President of the "War Council" not to believe in the reports published in Anglo-Indian papers regarding a split between the so-called King Makers and jail-returned Congress leaders. A circular letter addressed on September 11 by Pandit Govind Malaviya Acting Secretary of the Congress to the Provincial Congress Committees asking information about the progress of the civil disobedience movement, a letter addressed by Johari, the sixth accused to Mr. Menon asking him to defend himself in case he was arrested as there was no one to carry on the work of the "Congress Bulletin" without which people will grope in the dark, a copy of the pledge of allegiance to the Congress creed and a letter from Mr. Parsons of New York emphasising the need of more publicity to rouse the feelings of the Americans against the British were found at Mr. Menon's place.

A PRESS NOTE.

At the residence of Mr. Karsondas the police found a press note that Indians should not support Government financially and should boycott post office savings banks and Government loans. A letter dated 29th October suggesting that letters should be sent by special messengers as correspondence by post was unsafe was found in Mr. Dost Mahomed's place. This finished the prosecution case.

Deputy Inspector Chowdhary of the C.I.D. then stepped into the witness box. He described the part played by the accused as members of the "Shadow Committee". He then put in the various documents seized by the police in connection with the case A note found in the pocket of Mr. Dixit showed that there were 1607 Congress volunteers at the end of December. Amongst the letters seized on the second floor of a building in the compound of Krishna Bhuvan was a letter addressed by one Shanti Dave to "Comrade Jauhari" in which it was stated that he was organising young blood in order to push the movement forward and asking the accused to come to Nadiad.

BREAK HEADS TWICE A MONTH.

A document found in Mr. Dixit's coat referred to "restricting lathi blows and breaking of heads to twice only during a month. This witness explained was a request not to have more than two Congress functions in a month. On a slip of paper were the names of members of the "Shadow Cabinet". The following names were given: Meheralli, Dixit, Menon, Mulraj, Munshi, Patil, Perinbehn, Ghandpure, R. Kapadia, Ganpati Shankar, Jamnadas and Krishna Iyer. The names of Dixit, Surji Vallebhdas, Lalji, Kapadia and Jeenabhai P. Joshi were mentioned in the list under the head of Finance Sub-Committee.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

After the witness had produced some more documents further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

Earlier it was stated in the Court by the Police Prosecutor that Mr. Ekambar Iyer one of the accused was operated upon for appendicities and was lying in the G. T. Hospital and was therefore not present in the Court.

The Magistrate remarked that he would either have to be tried separately or the prosecution against him would have to be dropped.

The Prosecutor also said that Mr. Calcuttawala who was arrested the previous day had been put up for trial along with the above 25 accused. He was said to be in charge of volunteers of the National Militia.

NEW KHADI BHANDAR AT KALKADEVI.

In the Lakshmi Bhuvan near Narnarayan Temple a branch office of the certified Shudha Khadi Bhandar of Morarji Gokaldas Market, is to be opened on Saturday (24th inst).

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—:o:—

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HIGH COURT SESSIONS OPENS.

—:o:—

The first Criminal Sessions of the High Court for the current year opened on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Mirza presided.

The present sessions is likely to be one of the shortest in recent years, as there are only ten cases on the calendar, of which 3 are of murder. On Tuesday 5 cases relating to thefts etc., were disposed of.

DEATH OF TWO OFFICERS.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

Two fatalities occurred in the Ninth Squadron of the Royal Air Force at Risalpur, when a Westland Wapiti machine, while descending after practising formation flying for the forthcoming aerial pageant at Delhi, struck against a rock. The wing of the machine broke and the plane crashed with the result that Flight Sergeant Wren, an occupant of the machine, died and Corporal T. W. Jeffrey, another occupant, jumped out, but as the parachute did not open he too died.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1931

MYSTIC MACDONALD'S PROMISES.

—:o:—

It would be a somewhat inaccurate analogy to say that the mountain of the London Conference has at last brought forth only a mouse. For a mouse is something definite and tangible, however small, but the same cannot be said of the results of the Conference. Those results are for the most part hazy. Even the barest outline of the proposed Constitution is hardly clear except in parts. And as for the vital details that fill the picture and give it value, the positive measures of reform are extremely obscure, and only the negative safeguards loom large before Indians. They can see clearly what they are not to get but little of what they are promised. There is indeed much talk of complete self-government with minimum safeguards. But the safeguards, which are clear enough, take away about 80 per cent. of Swaraj and the rest is not definitely promised. The Simon Report and the Government of India's Despatch may be disappointing. But they are definite and straightforward. But that cannot be said of the last authoritative declaration of the Premier. It is, as his past utterances have been, a dangerously deceptive will-of-the-wisp, that seems to have lured Lord Irwin's nominees at the Conference and may possibly lure many more unwary persons till they find themselves lost in a morass. But it will hardly deceive those that have kept away from the bogs and are fighting on firmer ground. It is, indeed, not a little curious that shrewd businessmen like Srijuts Purshottomdas Thakurdas, Lalji Naranji, Hussainbhoy A. Laljee and a few others should find the British Premier's words "refreshing". MacDonald, the mystic, who delved into India's philosophical lore and her rich heritage of ancient culture, to suit his rhetorical purpose, appears to have cast his spell of mysticism on some of Bombay's hard-headed businessmen.

Sjt. Sapru sees three great features in the Premier's declaration, the ideal of an all-India Federation, responsibility in the Central Government and training Indians for the defence of her own country. As regards the Federal plan, it will be good, or bad or indifferent according mainly to the precise place that may be assigned to the Princes. And one does not yet know that precise place. But the extreme importance attached by men like Lord Peel and Lord Reading to the inclusion of the Princes in the Fedration as being the main consideration which reconciled these leaders to the principle of responsibility at the Centre makes one fear that the Princes might play the role of the nominees of the British Government. The States may then be so many Ulsters incorporated into the Indian "Free State". If the Princes' nominees together with other conservative groups should dominate the Bicameral Central Legislature, there is little value in making the Executive even partially responsible to such a Legislature. It is to be noted that in respect of subjects not "ceded" by the Princes to the Federal Government they are to have direct relations with the Crown through the Viceroy and not through the Political Department of the Federal Government. If in these circumstances the inclusion of the Princes should preclude the possibility of India acquiring the fullest Dominion Status with the right to secede from the Empire, few Nationalists will be enamoured of the present Federal plan.

There are several other features too which detract much from the value of the central responsibility The Viceroy is to be vested with too many powers in the name of safeguards. His control in particular of currency, exchange, and even internal loans and tariffs is most objectionable. Even so moderate a body as the Western India Liberal Association has condemned the safeguards for the transfer of finance, except a statutory provision for meeting external obligations. The Premier reminds us that the Viceroy's extra-ordinary powers are meant to be used only on extra-ordinary occasions. But whatever the intention may be, those who know how easy it has been even for the present Viceroy to utilise his power of ruling by Ordinance would not only not trust a Viceroy with extra-ordinary powers but would demand real safeguards against Viceregal misuse of any autocratic powers he may possess. It is no use contending, as Mr. MacDonald does that most other Constitutions of free countries give emergent powers to the head of the Executive. In those countries the people have full control over their army and finances. And the head of the Executive thinks ten times before he opposes the will of the people. But in India Mr. MacDonald would place both the Army and a good part of Finance under the Viceroy and yet trust him with extraordinary powers. Self-Government without full financial autonomy is a misnomer if not a fraud.

THE "LEADER" KNOWS MORE

Apropos of the Sholapur Day in Bombay:—

"The latest clash between the authorities and Congress volunteers and others has resulted in 261 casualties and firing had to be resorted to in one place where the police was reported to have been pelted with stones. Such violence on the part of mobs has become a feature of the demonstrations and should serve as a warning to Congressmen who are pledged to the creed of non-violence."

When Anglo-India is thus echoed by a "Liberal" journal like the "Leader" of Allahabad one begins to wonder whether to pity or protest against this virtuous assumption of ignorance which approximates almost to a reprehensible disregard for the necessity of securing accurate news. What induced the "Leader" to print the above astonishing accusation against the Bombay "mob" who remained scrupulously non-violent on the day in question, we do not know.

The incidents of Friday last—specially what happened at the High Court, Parel and Bhuleshwar are too well-known to require reiteration. We published yesterday a communication addressed to the Commissioner of Police by the residents of Keshavji Naik's Chawl.

Kandewadi, regarding a night visit by the police. The letter speaks for itself. Yet in spite of unprovoked police behaviour on that day and even during the night, "such violence on the part of mobs has become a feature of the demonstrations"! "Extremist" newspapers and men like Sjt. K. F. Nariman are, of course, utterly irresponsible and lying propagandists with one moving object in life: to misrepresent the authorities by every foul means possible. But could not the "Leader" or Allahabad rely on its contemporary the "Indian Daily Mail"—equally responsible and "Liberal"? To be among the first at the "kill" is an accomplishment naturally coveted by every sportsman. But is it fair to condemn the innocent public merely because of an itch to read a sermon? The "Leader" ought to apologise to those who suffered innocently in Bombay on Friday.

BOYCOTT IN MADRAS.

As a result of vigorous picketing in Madras several local dealers in cloth have come to an agreement with Congress leaders not to sell foreign cloth. It is said that the Governor of Madras had to convene a special meeting of the Executive Council last week to discuss the situation created by the organised boycott of foreign cloth. Picketing is continued at those shops whose owners have not yet accepted Congress terms. And it appears from an Associated Press message that the police have started the policy of dispersing even a couple of volunteers with the use of "some force". It is hoped perhaps that "frightfulness" might have more deterrent effect than the peaceful and lawful method of arresting volunteers. But Madras workers seem determined to follow the example of Bombay in carrying on the boycott campaign at any cost. It is to be seen whether a sufficient number of women volunteers will be available in Madras for the campaign.

TRUE REMEDY AGAINST TERRORISM.

The Legislative Assembly is in difficulties over the Punjab Emergency Act providing for trial by special tribunals. It has to amend the Act while not being officially cognisant of it. We are, however, sure that Sir James Crerar will surmount those difficulties somehow. But in this connection a remark of the Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India" is worthy of a passing reference. He has castigated the non-official members for ignoring the existence of terrorism in the Punjab and opposing a measure which is an urgent necessity. He also says that "the Punjab has never, so far as the vast majority of its people are concerned, given shelter to the Civil Disobedience movement." Does this not indicate that the relation between Mahatma Gandhi's movement and terrorism is one of mutual repulsion, that the outbreak of terrorism is in inverse proportion to the success of the movement? It is monstrously absurd to hold Gandhiji and the Congress responsible for anarchical crimes. Wherever the ethical force of Gandhi's doctrine has had a chance to spread and non-violence has secured firm hold, those who are insane enough to believe in the cult of the bomb and the revolver have found it impossible to secure adherents.

THE GANDHI VOGUE.

—:o:—

(BY C. J.)

The "Manchester Guardian" paragraphs, recently reproduced in this journal, and which describe what looks very much like the Gandhi vogue in metropolitan French fashion in porcelain cannot but provoke an ironical smile when the conscientious British paragraphist tries to strike a critical golden mean between frivolous porcelain fancy and Imperialist "politics".

"Le sel de Gandhi" appears to us to be very interesting. It is full of French sense of gracefulness and irony certainly as far as the porcelain-artist's imagination is concerned. But there is no politics in it that we can see: and if there were we may rest assured of the fact that it is of the kind that would raise the bile of the bully-beef type of Anglo-Saxon.

We should have felt concerned if Gandhi's "salt" which is of course contraband in British territory were likely to bring ill-luck to the prosperous bourgeois dining-rooms of Paris and the fragile porcelain were left in charge of the police "lathi". Happily, little Marianne is beyond the reach of that symbol of law and order and may enjoy her "sel de Gandhi" without being sent to jail for a political offence. One does not suppose that the dainty mademoiselle ever bothers her little head about French colonial empire any more than she goes into hysterics over criticism of British benevolence in India. Her own heroic Barbusse has written enough to explode that neat piece of trench-sentimentalism, the formula of "Ah, la guerre, mon petit paure garcon, c'est un malheur...." etc.

One likes the idea of Gandhi's spectacles, those kindly, grandfatherly, flashing spectacles of the jolly old prisoner of Yeravda peering over the picture. Low draws those spectacles so admirably with all the humanity and imagination of his cartoonist's soul. Gandhi in whom the fountain of mirth and humanity is always bubbling will certainly enjoy "le sel de Gandhi". One can imagine him petting Marianne's little head and saying "Child, child, how you amuse me!".

REVOLT AGAINST RELIGION.

—:o:—

SCIENCE AND SPIRITUALITY

(BY T. L. VASWANI.)

From the unreal lead me to the Real,
From darkness to Light,
From death to Deathlessness.

In these great words of the Vedic Rishi is expressed the very heart of the search of man through the ages.

The problem of freedom, I hold, is at heart a spiritual problem. Freedom is a category of the spiritual order. And freedom may not be really won without an inner transformation.

I cannot claim for me the label of any particular "samaj" or "church". Like some of the bhikkus of old, I may say that I have "gone from home to homelessness". In my heart is a vision of the Free Church of the Spirit. Organised religions, with their emphasis on outer forms and creeds, have become organisations of power more than instruments of service. How often have not organised religions quarrelled with one another? It is true the conflicts of creeds in this country are, in these days, often more socio-economic than religious; but organised religions strengthen these conflicts. Need we be surprised that there is a growing revolt against religion among many young men to-day?

This revolt may be traced to several causes. Young men in an increasing number are concentrating into cities; and if rural life helps a religious outlook, the life of noise and hurry and excitement helps enlightened scepticism. And in these democratic days, many would echo the thought of Walt Whitman:

The damp of the night dives deeper into my soul:
Now I re-examine philosophies and religions.

The economic factor, too, is an important one in modern life. We live in an age of the machine,—an age in which industrialists, technicians and men of affairs play an important part. Politics and economics engage more interest than religion.

Yet man is incurably religious. And this cry of 'revolt' is really a cry for revaluation of religion. Viewed sociologically, religion has its value in building a new social order. But we must be careful not to confound religion with creeds and forms. Sectarianism is the very negation of religion. Religion is life,—a life of communion with the Ideal. Religion is the life of the Spirit in the midst of time. The retreatist conception of religion must go. Spiritual life is shakti, vitality. To be spiritual is not to run away to the forest, but to play one's part on the field of life in God's gracious presence. It was a great economist, the late Prof. Marshall who bore witness to religion as one of the "two great forming agencies in the world's history".

Nor need modern science be antagonistic to a religious worldview. Dr. Millikan's recent discovery of "cosmic rays" tells the wonderful story of integrating matter in interstellar space. A universe in which mass can be changed into energy and energy into mass cannot be 'materialistic'. A universe in which every 'atom' interprets a law cannot be materialistic. I believe we are in the midst of a new movement of synthesis. Science and religion will no longer be ranged, one against the other. And the world's great religions will no longer be regarded as rivals. And as the thought will grow that religion is, essentially, life, religion and education will once more be reconciled. It was a great man of action who declared: "If you divorce education from religion, you will produce a race of clever devils."

India's urgent need is an inner movement of the Spirit with its message of harmony of religions and brotherhood of humanity and love and reverence for the poor and the sub-human God. Religion is Yoga or Unity,—the yoga of science with faith, of aspiration with action, of work with worship, of knowledge with character, of nationality with humanity. Religion is the yoga of life with love.

HIJRAT MOVEMENT IN GUJERAT.

Its Purpose And Philosophy.

PEASANTS' UNWAVERING RESOLVE.

(By Our Political Correspondent.)

How is the situation at present in the afflicted area in Gujerat? After the issue of the Press Notes the Government of Bombay have remained uncommunicative. Tales reach the Bombay public of harassment, of wholesale attachments of property. Our political correspondent who recently toured the area gives below his impression of the Hijrat.

The peasants of Gujerat are at present making India's political history. The immense personal sacrifices that these poor and unsophisticated peasants are making to-day in the name of the country must needs make every Indian heart throb with feelings of sympathy for the sacrifice. Never in living memory has any class of people in any part of the world shown an example that can compare with the supreme sacrifice that the farmers of Gujerat are making to-day. I moved among these determined people and witnessed with my own eyes numerous examples of courage and sacrifice which I intend to narrate faithfully with a view to give our readers a correct and realistic picture of what is at present actually happening in the affected area of Gujerat.

WHAT IS HIJRAT.

Ever since the beginning of this movement and even long before that the Gujerat peasant has suffered as a class as no one else has done in this country. His sufferings are as acute as they are endless. But to me it appears that it is these sufferings that have made him what he is. His aim is quite clear before his eyes and for its accomplishment he regards no cost too high. The supreme test of his preparedness for any amount of suffering and sacrifice can be found in the "Hijrat"—the great renunciation which he has undertaken of his own free will. The world was a miliar with "Hijrat" long before this expression came to be associated with the voluntary migration of the Gujerat peasants from their homes to the Baroda State territory. The word "Hijrat" has got an interesting history behind it and we find that that history is repeating itself to-day in Gujerat in all its traditional features. As far back as thirteen centuries ago, Prophet Mohamed harassed and persecuted by the orthodoxy of Mecca and unable to live a life of peace and freedom left his home Mecca, with his few devoted followers and migrated to Madina where he thought he would live in his faith unmolested by its enemies. In this self-imposed migration the Prophet and his followers had to renounce everything, their homes, their belongings, their relations and their lands, for a cause which was dearer to them than all these things put together. This historic migration of the Prophet is known as "Hijrat" and regarded an act of supreme sacrifice. The peasants of Gujerat are to-day doing the same kind of Hijrat although for different reasons. Thousands of farmers living in a number of villages have voluntarily migrated to neighbouring villages in Baroda territory leaving behind them all that they held dear in life. The Hijrat is by no means a necessary feature of the no-tax campaign in Gujerat; but who will deny that it is an act of supreme suffering and sacrifice? It is wrong and foolish to suggest that the peasants of Gujerat are doing these immense sacrifices out of mere blind faith in their leaders. That faith is no doubt there and in very great measure but that is not the only driving force. The emigrants' faith is the faith in his mission and it is born of his inner conviction.

TRADITIONAL ATTACHMENT.

Nothing is so dear to the mind of an Indian peasant as his little hut and the land on which he toils and lives. He will sacrifice anything but his humble abode and the land on which it is built. His traditional love for his home is too well known to need any mention. Nothing will induce him to give up his home to which he will cling with a fondness which is indistinguishable from fanaticism. Gujerat farmers to-day have cast this traditional fanatticism to the winds and have shown their readiness to sacrifice their homes and lands in the interests of the cause which they have accepted as a religious faith. Go to any peasant who has migrated and ask him when he intends to come back to his sweet home and his immediate answer will be "Wherever I live that is my home and I shall not return to my old home until Bapuji and the Sardar ask me to do so."

A LIFE OF POVERTY.

In Surat, Broach and Kaira districts through which I toured more than hundred villages have done the Hijrat. Most of these villages are in Bardoli and Borsad Talukas which are foremost in the present national struggle. There are a number of villages in both these Talukas where the Hijrat has been complete to the point of utter desolation. The whole population of these villages has migrated to the Gaikwar territory leaving behind them their houses, fields and other belongings. I passed through many of these villages which present a very ghastly appearance. All the houses in these villages are locked except in a few cases where the locks have been broken open either by the light-fingered gentry or somebody carrying on a similar trade. The roads in these villages are absolutely deserted and the whole atmosphere appears as if it were haunted. The migrated peasants very rarely come to their villages as they apprehend molestation from the Kitchner police who are posted in "Hijrat" villages to guard the crops. After making the Hijrat the peasants have removed to the surrounding Baroda territory where they are living in temporary sheds (Mandvas) made of straw. These temporary camps are thickly populated and they appear to be humming with life. A visitor to these camps is greeted by a host of smiling faces. The farmers in these camps betray not the slightest anxiety. Here they lead the life of an ascetic—a life of complete renunciation without any thought of comfort or luxury. They squat on the dusty ground, sleep in the open and eat and drink in earthen pots. In fact it is a life of poverty and suffering. The only redeeming feature of it is that it is voluntarily accepted. The farmers residing in these Mandwas are often put to the hardest of tests. Often enough they are subjected to the fury of the elements and they prove equal to all these tests.

RESIGNATION.

They have cheerfully accepted the situation and they are not sorry for it. I asked several peasants what they would do, whither they would go when the rains would start. They readily replied that the God who protected them from the sun would also protect them from the rain. Theirs is an attitude of perfect unconcern. They take things as they present themselves. They are perfectly happy in the life of poverty which is self-imposed and the rigours of which are forgotten in mental happiness. I met no farmer, although I had the occasion to speak to numbers of them, who betrayed any signs of repentance either on his face or in his talks.

MORAL AND ECONOMICAL ASPECTS OF HIJRAT.

While admiring the Gujerat peasants for the sacrifices they have made in the shape of Hijrat, one must not forget the moral and the material consequences of this act of supreme sacrifice. The Hijrat has its purpose and also its philosophy. It is not a mere act of sentimentalism or fanaticism. On its economic side the Hijrat has got far-reaching consequences. The villages in which the Hijrat has been complete have to-day become the centres of complete desolation. The valuable crops, either of cotton, tobacco or pulses, are looted by "badmashes" in broad day light while the poor peasants who toiled for them have elected to live a life of want and penury. Crops worth several lakhs of rupees are confiscated by Government in default of payment of revenue. Neither the Government nor the cultivators can get enough benefit from them so long as the present fight continues. The worth of these crops according to the present market prices is more than double the revenue dues and yet the Government are not in a position to recover the revenue, not even a substantial portion of it, since it is impossible for them to harvest the crop with the aid of mercenary labour. This entails a

(Continued on Page 7).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Shafi repudiated

Some Muslim Papers in the Punjab as well as two so-called "leaders" of Muslim public opinion are reported to have cabled to the Premier, protesting against Sir Mahomed Shafi's offer, because it was not as completely reactionary as they desired it to be. Copies of the cable were sent to the London "Times" and the "Observer," which was very appropriate, considering how the "Times" and the "Observer" have been sympathising with Muslims "claims"—for reasons we need not go into. But it is monstrous that the Punjab "representatives" of Muslim opinion should have grossly neglected Lord Sydenham, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail."

What About Fazle Husain?

These omissions convict the "leaders" of gross ungratitude towards pronounced champions of Muslim rights. True they are opposed to Indian freedom and to the aspirations of the N. W. F. P. and many other things. But they are all of ridiculously minor importance compared with Separate Electorate and 56 per cent. For have not the 14 pointers said so and have their leaders not signed away the demands of the N. W. F. P. with the tacit approval of their followers in India? This cynical betrayal was presumably necessary. No sacrifice—of others—was too great when Separate Electorates and Majority representation in the Punjab and Bengal were at stake. But what, we wonder, do they think of that estimable Muslim patriot the Honourable Sir Fazli-i-Husain, who put his signature to the Government of India's despatch?

Sastri Wants a Don Quixote

Thus the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri:—

"We want the Princes, Chiefs and Ruling powers to find among you too, men somewhat made for this Indian Federation, men who like Don Quixote will do battle for it regardless of what may be said ....."

out of consideration for Mr. Sastri we refrain from making the obvious comment. For, we are not quite sure that it may not be regarded by some as a joke. But we must pay a tribute to the memory of that great Spaniard, Cervantes.

The Spirit of the Flag.

Our London correspondent cables that a large gathering of Indians and Britons participated in the ceremony of hoisting the Indian National Flag in London on Saturday and that the National Anthem was also sung at the time. The reference is probably to the Indian National Anthem. Those who participated in the ceremony do not seem to have been arrested or charged with police batons. But a number of Indian ladies who performed a similar ceremony at Belgaum about the same time were not equally fortunate, for they were arrested. Undeterred, more ladies came forward and went through the salutation ceremony. It is little wonder that the delegates to the All-Asian Women's Conference were at their very first meeting at Lahore so much impressed by the splendid public spirit displayed by women in India that as a token of their appreciation of that spirit they unanimously elected Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as President of the Conference. When the delegates go back to their respective countries they will no doubt tell their countrymen why they deliberately chose a convict President, what a prominent part Indian women are taking in the present struggle and how cheerfully they are bearing the penalties of their participation.

Remit Land Revenue.

The Collector of Kolaba is understood to have informed the agriculturists that owing to the low price of corn and the distress that prevails among them no strict measures would be taken for default in payment of the instalments and that as a concession they would be given about six weeks more within which to pay up the instalments. It is much to be doubted whether in the extra time that is or has had to be allowed prices would be higher or distress would otherwise be less. Lakhs of villages have requested Government that in view of the unprecedented and undenied collapse of prices land revenue for this year may be remitted. In good years Government have taken so much more than a fair share from the agriculturists that it would be just on their part to remit land revenue substantially this year. It is desirable, however, that the representation from the villagers to Government should be made in an organised manner, all villages in distress taking part in it.

QUALIFIED ENTHUSIASM.

Bombay Merchants Find "Mac's" Performance "Refreshing"

URGE AMNESTY AND "GESTURE OF GOOD-WILL" TO CONGRESS

Srijuts Purushottamdas Thakurdas Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, Chunilal V. Mehta, Lalji Naranji, Ambalal Sarabhai, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, F. E. Dinshaw, B. N. Karanjia, L. R. Tairsee and N. M. Muzumdar have issued the following statement:—

We have read the Prime Minister's statement and find that it is refreshingly different from the recommendations of the Simon Commission and the views of the Government of India as contained in their despatch on the Simon Commission Report. We note that the details of the various important items are to be discussed and settled hereafter and it would therefore be premature to express any definite opinion. We feel that the Prime Minister's statement ought to have been accompanied by a whole-hearted gesture of goodwill to the leadere of the Congress and we very much wish that he had responded to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's appeal for the grant of amnesty to political prisoners. We urge that the Prime Minister should declare an amnesty to all political prisoners in India who are not guilty of crimes involving moral turpitude and thus give a real practical opportunity to all those leaders and others to confer regarding this statement made on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

We consider such a step and the suspension of all Ordinances by Government to be absolutely essential in order to ensure a full and unbiassed examination from the point of view of the people of India. At the moment several organisations connected with the Indian National Congress have been declared illegal. Obviously it is impossible for persons connected with them to meet together and confer on the Prime Minister's statement. We hope that when Government have complied with our suggestion the leaders of the Indian National Congress, including Mahatma Gandhi, President Jawahar Lal Nehru and others, will give their most careful consideration to every part of the declaration made on behalf of His Majesty's Government with a view to get such parts in it removed as they and the country feel are not in the country's interests and to have such amendments and additions made thereto as may be necessary. Until this is done we feel that it would be wrong to reject this statement.

IS IT NOT PREMATURE?

What Is "Refreshing" In "Mac's" Speech

(From Our Political Correspondent.)

The so-called momentous statement of the Premier has at last seen the light of the day. Whatever place the public opinion in India might accord to this statement ultimately, it cannot be denied that Mr. MacDonold's cajoling phraseology has drawn in its snare a few unwary businessmen of this city whose opinion in this matter is entitled to certain amount of consideration. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and nine other businessmen of this city have, within a few hours of the Premier's declaration, rushed into making a statement virtually accepting the British Government's unofficial offer as a sufficient earnest of the so-called federal constitution. One fails to understand why Sir Purshotamdas and his colleagues should have shown such a tactless haste in expressing their views on a matter which must naturally require a good deal of consideration. What are the "refreshing features" of this announcement, these businessmen alone can tell. It is, indeed, a surprise if any nationalist in India can find in the Premier's statement any genuine gesture calculated to revive the confidence of the Indian public in the glib promises of the British politicians. Apart from the consideration of the statement on its merits, it is premature for any individuals, whatever might be their standing in public life, to anticipate the verdict of responsible public bodies like the Congress and others. In all frankness one would ask: why should these individuals arrogate to themselves the responsibilities that ought to belong to public associations? Is this an attempt to influence decisions of representative public bodies? Apart from its motive, the attitude taken by the businessmen of Bombay is calculated to affect adversely the public opinion. A little more patience would have entailed no loss to any one. Exaggerated emphasis is laid on the question of amnesty as if it were a point for barter. Satyagrahis in jail are not at all likely to appreciate being reported as pawns in a political game. They have deliberately courted the hardships with the only purpose of freeing their country. It will, indeed, be an ill-service to these patriots if they, as a result of any political barter, are made free in a slave India. The question of political amnesty ought to be regarded as only incidental to any honourable compromise that may be arrived at. We hope that the statement of Sir Purshotamdas and his friends will be taken by the public as a mere expression of individual opinion which is certainly premature if not ridiculous.

COMMONS DEBATE ON R. T. CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Parliament reassembled to-day.

There was good attendance in the House of Commons particularly of Conservatives, in consequence of the recent letter of Mr. Baldwin insisting on better attendances.

In the Commons Mr. MacDonald stated that he hoped it would be possible to issue a White Paper on the work of Round Table Conference during week end and arrange for a Commons debate in course of the next week.—Reuter.

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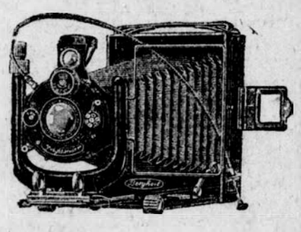

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SUIT AGAINST INDORE MAHARAJAH

—:o:—

Singer Claims Damages For Wrongful Imprisonment.

DEFENDANT DENIES PERSONAL LIABILITY.

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard arguments on the preliminary issue in the suit filed by Sowkabai Pandarinath Rajpurkar, a Bombay professional singer, against H. H. Tukoji Rao Holkar, Ex-Maharaja of Indore, claiming from the latter a sum of Rs. 1,84,400 by way of damages for wrongful imprisonment and seizure of movable properties from her residence at Girgaum Back Road.

The plaintiff's case was that she and her daughter Kamalabai were the kept mistresses of Shrimant Tatyasaheb Holkar, cousin of the defendant Sir Tukojirao and were in the year 1915 living together in their own house in Bombay. In October of that year an officer of Indore acting under the orders of the defendant saw the plaintiff and told her that her presence with her daughter was wanted at Indore for taking part in some festivities in connection with the birth of a child to the Maharanisaheb Relying on these representations, plaintiff alleged that she went to Indore with her daughter and there resided with Tatya Saheb. The very next day after their arrival the latter was removed to the fort of Mandeshwar and kept there as prisoner under orders of the defendant while plaintiff and her daughter were also kept in close confinement, as they refused to accede to certain proposals of the Ex-Maharaja who wanted both mother and daughter to live as his mistresses. The plaintiff's furniture, jewellery and other things lodged in Bombay were subsequently taken possession of by the Indore State. Plaintiff and Kamala were released after eleven years in 1926 on a petition made to the Viceroy.

PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

The preliminary issues raised in the case are whether the acts complained of, or all material acts complained of, were done by the defenant in his capacity as the ruling prince of Indore, or by the Government of Indore, and whether in any event the acts were acts of State, and thirdly whether in the event of the court holding in the affirmative on issue one or two, the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appearing on behalf of the defendant said that apart from the evidence in the case recorded on commission his submission would be that on the plaintiff's own showing, all the acts were done by the defendant as the Maharaja of Indore. Counsel then read the evidence of Dewan Bahadur Kandekar, Chief Minister of Indore at the time the alleged acts were committed.

Dewan Bahadur Kandekar had stated that the constitution of the Indore State was that the administration was carried on by His Highness in consultation with his Ministers-in-Council. As a matter of fact the Council was held daily at tre palace. His Highness presided over the meetings.

Whenever there was strong objection of the majority of the Ministers, His Highness gave way. As a general rule the ruler's views had great weight in the discussion.

In his further evidence, witness stated that the Chief Minister was given certain powers by the Maharajah, for instance, supervising the work of other ministers and the working of the departments.

"SHRI SHANKER" ORDER.

The Chief Minister had also to carry out orders issued by His Highness, which were known as "Shri Shanker" orders. It was a practice that the Maharaja never signed in his name, but wrote at the top of every document "Shri Shanker", and this was recognised as the Maharaja's signature.

CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS FOR TATYA SAHEB.

Proceeding witness stated that he remembered the passing of certain orders regarding Sardar Tatya Saheb Holkar when witness was Chief Minister. Witness identified the signature of His Highness in a confidential communication to him in which H. H. Tukojirao stated that he was constrained to keep Sardar Tatya Saheb under strict surveillance.

Mr. Bhulabhai then read out several other letters and documents to show that certain acts carried out on behalf of His Highness were all "acts of State" for which the defendant could not be held personally liable.

Mr. Billimoria with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw instructed by Messrs. Dastur & Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai with Mr. M. C. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the defendant Sir Tukojirao.

The case is proceeding.

PROTEST AGAINST CONVICTED WOMEN

—:o:—

"Clash" Between Crowd And Police.

PICKETING PENALTIES IN CALCUTTA

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

While women who were tried and sentenced to-day by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan in connection with picketing were being taken to the prison van a crowd of visitors blocked their passage and a clash ensued between the crowd and the police who tried to disperse the crowd. Three persons including the husband of Sajjan Devi, one of the convicts were arrested on the spot. The crowd subsequently dispersed.

Two women and male volunteers, were arrested to-day under the Calcutta Police Act in connection with picketing of foreign cloth shops under section 62 of the Police Act for causing obstruction in connection with picketing in Burrabazar. Three ladies were fined Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment. Eleven male volunteers, were also fined Rs. 50 for the same offence. All the accused preferred jail in lieu of fines.

MACDONALD'S JUGGLERY OF WORDS

—:o:—

(Continued from Page over the members to defeat the opposition to the Bengal detenus deportation bill.

ADJOURNMENT OR DEBATE?

There was also a discussion this morning among some members to try to move an adjournment of the Assembly, as a protest against Sir Henry Craik's speech in the Punjab Legislative Council, which cast grave reflection on the judiciary, and which considering the London Conference politics is considered as dangerous to the cause of peace. No decision has yet been taken by them. Both the nationalist and independents are holding emergent meetings to consider Premier's statement and the desirability or otherwise of raising a debate on it, and the form in which it should be done whether by an adjournment motion or by a debate on the non-official resolution, ballotted by Mr K. C. Roy for 29th to discuss the Round Table Conference results.

—:o:—

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL

Bengal Jails Over-Crowded With Prisoners.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

Within a few minutes of the Assembly reassembling after lunch and without any further discussion or division, the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act Supplementary Bill was passed, voices of dissent being mainly from the Punjab block.

TRANSFER OF DETENUE.

Sir J. Crerar said the Bill empowers the local Government with the sanction of the Government of India to order the committing to custody in a jail outside Bengal of any detenu. Sir James Crerar stated that terrorists had their contact with jails, and there was an apprehension that some rich detenus might bribe the subordinate jail officials. Sir James Crerar assured the House that no transfer would be made by the Government of India without a careful scrutiny of the case.

"HASTE AND HURRY".

The Home Member appealed to the House to assist the Bengal Government in dealing with a difficult and dangerous situation.

The fist unofficial protest came from the Independence Party in the person of Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry, who objected to the haste and hurry displayed in respect of the legislation. It embodied the dangerous principle of deportation and exile to distant jails, thereby making it impossible for the poor detenu to see his relatives. After all, these detenus were not criminals, but were only suspected of being connected with the terrorist movement. This Bill would be used as an instrument of torture against detenus whose lot would be harder than that of political prisoners in the Czarist regime.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt was not satisfied with the Home Member's speech, for it gave no reason to transferring detenus from Bengal.

JAILS OVERCROWDED.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh interrupted: Jails in Bengal are overcrowded.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt:—Then jails in the other provinces will also be shortly overcrowded, when our friends here also go there. (Laughter). The Speaker laid stress on the need for better machinery for dealing with cases of detenus, and complained that evidence on which they were detained was often tainted.

CONSOLATION OF RELIGION DENIED.

Sir Abdur Rahim urged that a measure of this sort which gave power to detain persons in custody without trial, should not go beyond the limits of strict necessity.

UNREASONABLE AND LAWLESS

Mr. Lahiri Choudhry described the Bill as unreasonable and lawless, and expatiated on the disabilities of detenus in getting into touch with relatives.

Mr. Arthur Moore also spoke.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh opposed the Bill, and asked the Government whether terrorism was one-sided, when Government resorted to firing and lathi charged people.

The President adjourned the House to to-morrow.

HIJRAT MOVEMENT IN GUJERAT

(Continued ffom page 6.)

heavy loss to the national wealth To make matters worse robbery and brigandage are rampant in villages which are deserted by the people and which can never be efficiently guarded by the police.

ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT.

The significance of the Hijrat is to be found mainly in its psychological aspect. Those who have done the Hijrat have to all intents and purposes burnt their boats. For them there is no retraction. If they had remained in their villages there was the fear, as some of them put it to me themselves, of their falling a prey to the demands of the circumstances. Government are making strenuous efforts in places where Hijrat has not begun or has either partially begun to induce the peasants to pay the revenue and remain in their homes. Promises are held out to them with a view to break the backbone of the movement. But cajolry and favouritism have failed to achieve their purpose. These methods would have been successful if the peasant of Gujerat had not grasped the significance of the fight. One thing that immediate strikes the visitor is the fact that those peasants who have migrated to State territory have understood the import and the significance of the present movement. They have grasped the situation and they know how and on what lines it is going to develop. They seem to be aware of the far-reaching consequences of their action and they are from now preparing themselves for them. For them there is no disillusionment. Such of them as were wavering in their attitude have finally thrown in their lot with the bravest of them and this result is mainly due to the psychological effect of the Hijrat. Such an act of sacrifice where no cost is counted cannot but evoke an adequate response in the neighbourhood. It has got to be admitted that the Hijrat has strengthened the movement considerably. The determination of the people to hold out in any circumstances is almost unique. All those leaders who started the fight are now safely locked in jail and yet in their absence the fight has not slackened. Things are going on as if they were worked on a machine. One leader goes, his place is taken by another who is a comparative stranger and yet the fight goes on irrespective of the individuality of this or that leader. The spirit of the movement has completely pervaded the entire atmosphere of Gujerat. The spiritual force of Mahatmaji and the tactful guidance given by the Sardar appear to have achieved their purpose.

THE TEST AND TRIAL.

The courage and perseverance of Gujerat peasants are often put to very severe tests. There is no end to provocation. One is told of police excesses repeatedly. In the teeth of all these handicaps the peasantry has kept up in act word and intent, the spirit of complete non-violence. The message of Ahimsa has gone deep into the hearts of these people and in that alone lies the success of their experiment. The peasants have forfeited their lands worth lakhs of rupees, they have left behind them their valuable belongings, their houses are burnt in several places, their grass is set fire to, their crops are looted in broad day light, their houses are broken open and the articles robbed, they are assaulted by "badmashes" and yet inspite of all this they have maintained an attitude of complete non-violence. It is this spirit of non-violence coupled with immense sacrifice which is responsible for the rapid spread of the movement. The spirit is spreading. I asked several farmers how they could maintain themselves if the fight continued for a long time. "Is it so very impossible", they answered "to till the Gaekwari lands and earn two annas a day, which is all that is needed just to keep body and soul together"? And there is khaddar.

—:o:—

22 Pickets Sentenced To Six Months.

MADRAS, January 19.

22 persons, who were arrested on Monday last in the Godown Street while picketing, were tried by the Second Presidency Magistrate to-day and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

'TO ADVANCE WORLD-PEACE'

—:o:—

All-Asia Womens' Conference.

MESSAGES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, January 19.

Delegates from ten Asiatic countries and visitors from three other continents were present when the All-Asia Womens' Conference was opened by the Rani of Mandi on behalf of Maharani of Kapurthala who was unavoidably absent.

TO ADVANCE WORLD PEACE.

The Rani of Mandi said "This is the first gathering of its kind in Asia. We meet to promote cultural unity among women of Asia to place at the service of humanity these qualities which are peculiar to our oriental civilisation; to stamp out those evils which have crept into our civilisation to pick out and adopt those qualities of civilisation and culture which have elevated the west to a pinacle of social and material prosperity; to benefit ourselves by exchange of experience in our respective countries and lastly to advance the cause of world Peace. If our desire not merely to regenerate ourselves but through us to regenerate and promote human progress and happiness at large Let us discard customs and traditions which have been strangling our domestic lives and wield an inspiring and noble influence in our household, in our countries and in the world at large."

NEW DAWN IN THE EAST.

The Secretary read messages from prominent women and women's organisation through the world.

The most interesting part of the proceedings punctuated by repeated cheers was when delegates wished the conference success in their own languages. There being no woman delegate from China, General Lin Yen Hen spoke for that country. Visitors from New Zealand and America had specially come for the conference. Sir Jogendrasingh, Minister of agriculture welcomed the conference on behalf of the Punjab. He said this conference showed signs of a new dawn breaking in the East."

—:o:—

MANECK HOMI GIVEN 1 YEAR'S R. I.

—:o:—

Jamshedpur Labour Leader And Rioting Charge.

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 19.

Mr. Maneck Homi, President of the Jamshedpur Labour Federation and a local pleader has been sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chaibassa on a charge of abetment of rioting and assault, to one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500 in default additional six months hard labour.

Twelve pathans have been sentenced in the same connection to various terms of imprisonment from six to twelve months on Charges of rioting and causing grievous hurt to the General Foreman of Tata Works —A. P.

MIRABAI ADVOCATES KHADDAR & SPINNING

—:o:—

KARACHI, January 19.

Mirabai (Miss Slade of Sabarmati Ashram) arrived here on Saturday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon she addressed a largely attended womens' meeting in Khalkdina Hall and another meeting on the Rambaugh Recreation grounds, advocating wearing of Khaddar and spinning.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION

—:o:—

Four Candidates For Three Seats

A large number of voters of "B" Ward registered their votes on Tuesday in favour of the four candidates who stood to fill three vacancies in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The three seats had been rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola on his appointment to the Indian Tariff Board and the disqualification of Mr. B. N. Meisheri and Mr. Kanji K. Master.

The four candidates for these three seats were: (1) Mr. B. N. Meisheri, (2) Mr. Kanji K. Master, (3) Mr. Vazir Ali Bande Ali, and (4) Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay. The polling booth was erected at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Chinch Bunder. The voting was done more or less on communal lines, the Hindus voting for the Hindu candidates and the Mahomedans for their co-religionists. The votes were registered till 7-10 p.m. It is expected that both the Hindu candidates who held office in the Municipal Corporation till lately would be returned, while one out of two Mahomedan candidates is likely to come out successful.

"IF NEWS IS A CRIME

—:o:—

No Self-Respecting Journalist Can Be Out Of Jail."

"PRATAP" EDITOR'S STATEMENT AT TRIAL UNDER A TREE.

(From A Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, January 19.

Mr. Prakash Narain Shiromani editor of "Pratap" was tried before the joint Magistrate on the 17th instant. The trial began at 2 p.m. under a tamarind tree in the jail. Mr. Shiromani was charged with helping an unlawful association by publishing a message of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee regarding the Census boycott. The prosecution witness testified that he said the message was published in the daily edition of "Pratap" and that the boycott of the census was part of the Congress programme. Mr. Shiromani did not take any part in the proceedings except submit a statement.

"DUTY OF TRUE JOURNALIST."

Mr. Shiromani submitted that the Criminal Law Amendment Act was being used for C. P. 200 purposes for which it was never meant. He said that Sir Malcolm Hailey admitted in 1924 that on the last occasion when this Act was used, the net was spread wide and contended that the net was wider to-day. Describing the duties of journalists he said it is the duty of every true journalist to keep the public informed of all important occurrences inside the country and abroad. The very existence of news papers is only justified when they fearlessly publish all news of public interest and importance, honestly and when anybody only does this, I hold that he is not guilty of any offence under any just code of law and if it is held to-day that the mere publishing of news is also a crime, then no self-respecting journalist would find himself outside the jails. Journalists would then be reduced to sheer propaganda in favour of Government if even the publication of news about opponents is withheld.

"AGAINST ALL JUSTICE."

About the legality of his prosecution he said "by publishing a message of the president of a body which to the best of my knowledge has not been as yet declared unlawful by the local Government, I have helped as unlawful organisation. It might be that Government may have declared the Provincial Congress Committee unlawful but the Government Gazette might have withheld this piece of information for fear of being prosecuted on a charge of publishing news concerning an unlawful association! Concluding Mr. Shiromani said: "I have tried to point out how the use of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in such cases means the submission of the very spirit of the law and is against all recognised principles of justice. Judgment was reserved.

MR. RUTTONSHA C. MERCHANT DEAD

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 17.

The sad death of Mr. Ruttonshah Cooverji Merchant, Hon. Magistrate and Vice-President of the local Municipality died, on the 13th inst., of heart-failure. He held the post of Vice-President of the Municipality for the last 6 years. He was the manager and Engineer of the Gamadia Press here, and by his amiableness and joviality was fortunate to boast of a large circle of friends.

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NASIK and POON

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Prices Refuse To Move

NOTHING DOING

Bombay, Jan. 20.

There are times when cotton prices are fluctuating widely and there are also times like present when prices refuse to move. It is not necessary to say that in the former case huge speculative operators play important part while for the state absence of speculation is responsible. There is nothing in the general situation which calls for attention. Yesterday prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a loss of 2 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.15c.

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet but steady and prices of both futures and spot closed unchanged.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points and after irregular price changes closed at a decline of 4 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 1 point to 5-40 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 1 point and Egyptian futures recorded a rise of 9 points on short covering.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. make the following observations in their report issued to-day.—

Market continued quiet but steady in anticipation of Government intervention in the weavers' strike in England and a satisfactory settlement of the loom dispute. Egyptian cotton displays remarkable strength and this is attributed to the reported heavy purchases by Russia.

It cannot be denied that notwithstanding various disturbing influences, prices have resisted further decline and are susceptible to improvement on any trade buying. Acreage reduction this season is a foregone conclusion, but its size still remains an uncertainty. Whether the size of the reduction is material or not, it must be remembered the crop is usually made by weather and acreage itself is not a guarantee for a large crop. Moreover, in lower prices the weather conditions during the growing period would be more important than the size of acreage. We reiterate our opinion that though patience is essential for large profits, purchases at these unproductive prices eventually prove satisfactory.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.19 (10-23 a.m.); Lowest 10.15 (12-10 p.m.).

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton has been quiet with only small price changes. In the Futures section business has been very small with exceedingly narrow fluctuations of prices. A small amount of hedge selling occurred early in the week with Continental selling, which was counteracted by a little scattered buying revealing shortage of contracts. Egyptians advanced on short covering of near positions, also buying of Sakels against sales in America and shortage of contracts.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth:—The market has been overshadowed by the labour dispute. Business has proceeded with difficulty and transactions of any importance are seldom mentioned. Moreover, inability to guarantee delivery has been a barrier in many instances. News from India remains disappointing, and under present disadvantages, trade with China is almost impossible. Elsewhere no special feature is noticeable.—Reuter.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.39; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 181 equal to 4.11. Difference 128 points equal to Rs. 56.

New York May (Close) 10.42 equal to 5.21; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 181 equal to 4.11. Difference 110 points equal to Rs. 49.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): March 43, May 37 (American points).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"American cables: Trade dull, but co-operatives buying October."

Reuter:—"Market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting waiting attitude."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—

New York.—Cotton goods business moderate. Co-operatives holding futures makes contracts scarce.

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Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Following quiet New York advices, the local market opened at Rs. 179-12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and on scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 179-4. At this level there was some short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 180. Prices grinded at this level for a considerable time but later on when Liverpool opening cables were received, further improvement was recorded. Further improvement in Liverpool market influenced short covering and the market closed firm at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 182.
Oomra D-J 148.
Oomra March 148-8.
Bengal D-J. 136-8.
Bengal March 135.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	700	14,600
Fine M.G. Oomra	1,000	5,400

—:o:—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.	
Jan.	132.60—0.50
April	124.90
July	119.90—0.30

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.	
Bengal	141-145
Mathia	135-142
Khandeish	137/149
Akola/Khamgaon	145/153
Nagpur/Wardha	155/163
Barsi/Pandherpur	145/155
Jalna/Aurangabad	138/149
Khandwa/Sanavad	151/154
Indore	150/153
Ujjain	180/184

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Mint Gold, Ready Rs. 21-6-3
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement Rs. 21-6-6
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement Rs. 21-7-0.
Silver, Ready Rs. 43-13-0.
Silver, 1st Settlement Rs. 40-11-0
Silver, 2nd Settlement Rs. 39-10-0

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

100 C. V. Jagjivan Vijaynagar 143
140 P. Crystal and Co. Khandwa 151.
67 Vishveshwar Raghavji Khanchroad 180 1/2.
52 Vishveshwar Taran Road 180 1/2.
200 Patel & Co., Runala 144.
216 Patel & Co. Sailu 145.
100 Finlay Mill Chopda 151.
100 Birla Bros Dhulia 145.
100 Tata & Co. Sindh American 180 1/2.
100 Toyomunkwa K. Kundla 136
200 Japan T & Co. Ranala 149.
105 P. Crystal & Co. Sanabad 151
53 G. G. Kesha & Co. Nagar 143

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 19.	
March	10.17—.02
May	10.42—.02
July	10.65—
October	10.80—.01
December	10.97—
Middling Spot	10.15—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 19.	
January	9.98
March	10.17
Middling Spot	9.73

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	10.07
March	10.19
May	10.43

New York. Noon Call.

January	10.03
March	10.16
May	10.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY. STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 19.	Bales.
Dal's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.	Opening	Closing
January		5.25—.03
February		5.28—.04
March	2.29	5.31—.02
April		5.35—.03
May	5.38	5.40—.02
June		5.45—.02
July	5.48	5.50—.02
August		5.53—.02
September		5.56—.02
October	5.58	5.60—.01
November		5.63—.02
December		5.67—.02
January 1932		5.69—.02
Middling Spot		5.40.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales for Export	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	599

Sapru's Pathetic Appeal To Premier

(Continued from Page 12).

them of what not to say. What wordy warfare has raged within these walls of St. James Palace! What hopes had been aroused within its precincts, and how human breasts, have at times, reached the pinnacles and at other times subsided to zero. Think of the history, these walls could relate, if only they had tongues. What histories, even of the R. Table Conference, could not this very table and these walls express, if only they were human. I presume, this is not the first time in the history of the world that a Conference has been convened. How many have gone their way? And so shall this one. At the beginning some greetings, and then to business we have embarked. Numerous operations, speeches and vehement statements of sentiment have found expression and now as a conclusion, come high hopes and anxieties, and anticipations rule the mind. But every mundane existence must have an end and so the Round Table Conference on India having passed through fair weather and rough seas, is now reaching the last lap, before it passes the winning post, to be judged whether it has achieved success, whether it, once again, won in canter or only by neck to neck race. Even decisions that we give at this moment will be, to some extent, our own creation; but things that survive will, comparatively speaking, be the realities. No complaints, wordy warfare or cooings and woolings will count in the end. We have been pledged for life to love our motherland, India. We are attached to the great comity of our domestic fraternity called the Empire. We are glued to that great centrifugal force called England with which we are united."

By what standard then must we judge? I suppose all judgments, to some extent, must be biassed, but before proceeding further, I shall apply one test and one alone, namely, who loves India best and England simultaneously.

EAST AND WEST MEET

But I must now carry you away from the Conference into law of life which is expressed by the single word "expansion." Divinity gave birth to individuality, which developed into community, society, nationality, internationality and universality merging back into the divinity. But an event occurred in the history of existence which is now coming to fruition. Aryan races parted from one another; one lived in the East, from Central Turkestan to Cape Comorin and the other founded numerous Dominions and empires, countries and republics in the West.

But destiny has again brought these two Aryan races together since 150 years, and what is to be the result of consummation?

My joy, according to my individual and humble conception, is that the unification brought about by destiny of these two Aryan races is ultimately, if one has courage and forbearance, going to produce civilisation by which India will be proud of England and England will not be ashamed of India.

NOT THE END OF LABOURS

But our Conference is not the end of our labours. Our vanity compels us to believe that we must take something back to India, with which we may survive; but that has never been the source of salvation to any country. All that counts is encased in that one word "worth." If we are worthy, if we have proved worthy, then we need not be proud, but we shall feel gratified at having saved our homeland. The Principal scheme that has been before us has been the evolving of a system which is ultimately going to lead to that happy consummation, which I would like to describe as the "United States of India" within the Empire.

"Its eventual realisations lies in appreciating two basic principles, firstly, one of which we are all agreed, that we want India to aspire to the highest status possible within the British Empire itself, and secondly, and no less fundamental principle, that we must each be left free to go our own way, in working out our internal problems.

It is only by mutual understanding ouf our respective rights and privileges that we can in unanimity and unity work out our united goal.

ROLE OF INDIAN STATES

I cannot but help congratulating once again as I have already done Mr. Thomas and his collaborators in producing a scheme which gives prospects to Indians to open out possibilities of their taking full part in the defence of India, and I hope that a time will come before long, when India will have this essential power in its own hands for service and assistance to the Empire. As for the services of course, it is vitally essential that they should be highly Indianised and the power should rest in the hands of the Government of the day. While we cannot do without Englishmen any more than Englishmen can do without us in India, the main proposition seems to be that these services should be under the control of the Indian Executive. There has been the question of minorities, a most essential proposition to be satisfactorily settled, and I sincerely trust that the wisdom of my countrymen in whose hands this proposition has been given, will satisfactorily work it out.

In order to assist to this end, the Indian States came in as coequal partners with British India, never I hope to obstruct or dominate, but always to help and build.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH PARTIES

Now Prime Minister, you said that Princes have caused revolution inside this Conference. But I turn to the British Delegation. There are representatives of two distinguished parties in this room, Conservatives and Liberals, and how delighted one feels that mild revolution has taken place on these benches also, where the principal representatives and spokesmen on behalf of these two parties have made their contributions; but is it strange altogether that this should happen? We have to look to the history of the Dominions.

WRITTEN SPEECHES HANDED OVER.

In response to Mr. MacDonald's earlier appeal Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Col. Haksar, Raja of Parlakimedi, Raja Narendranath Law and Mr. Jadhav handed in their speeches instead of delivering them.

"MAC'S" SPEECH CHEERED.

Mr. MacDonald's speech was continually cheered by the delegates. There were loud acclamations when he renewed promises of conferment of Dominion Status on India and gave assurance that India was destined to achieve full self-government.

SCENES BEFORE "MAC'S" SPEECH.

There was a historic scene in the Council Chamber at St. James Palace which was packed when Prime Minister rose to deliver his speech in winding up the Round Table Conference. Arrangements were on the lines of those made for the Naval Conference. For the first time a few jojurnalists were admitted to Queen Anne's Drawing Room, and also the adjoining salon which was fitted up with microphones. Here about 200 journalists and guests listened to Mr. MacDonald's oration, typewritten copies of which were handed to pressmen. The businesslike way in which the delegates took their places at the famous table showed their familiarity with the place in which they had been negotiating for so many weeks. Most of them lit their cigarettes as they arrived and were enjoying a smoke before they were asked to desist for the purposes of talkies, apparatus which had been installed on two sides of the room. All Princes, with two exceptions were present. Mr. MacDonald sat with Mr. Benn on his left and the Lord Chancellor on his right. Most of those present wore sober morning attire. It was hard to find a touch of the East except in turbans but women delegates wore saris respectively of pale, pink and dark red. Mr. MacDonald spoke exactly an hour and was loudly cheered when he sat down.

Then appreciative speeches regarding the Government's efforts which resulted in Mr. MacDonald's declaration were made by the Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Muhammad Shafi, and Begum Shaha Nawaz. Mr. MacDonald briefly thanked them for their kind expressions, saying that there was much work still to be done, and he hoped that all would be spared to see it advanced substantially further.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

Mr. MacDonald then read His Majesty the King's reply to Conference's message and concluded by adjourning the Conference for the last time. Delegates raised three hearty cheers for the King-Emperor, the Prime Minister, Lord Sankey and Mr. Wedgwood Benn. The Coldstream Guards in the adjoining room played "God Save the King" and "Auld Lang Syne" at the conclusion of the Conference which rose at 4/23 p.m.

SETTLE YOUR DIFFERENCES.

In the opinion of the Government it is the duty of communities to come to an agreement amongst themselves on the points raised by the Minorities Sub-Committee, but not settled there. During the continuing negotiations, such agreement ought to be reached and the Government will continue to render what good offices it can to help to secure that end, as it is anxious not only that no delay should take place in putting the new Constitution into operation, but that it should start with the goodwill and confidence of all communities concerned.

NO DISCRIMINATION FOR INDIANS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 19.

At the Round Table Conference in Committee Lord Reading was called upon by Mr. MacDonald to read the agreed redrafted clause fourteen of the Minorities Sub-Committee report as follows:

"At the instance of British commercial community the principle was generally agreed to that there should be no discrimination between the rights of British mercantile community, firms, and companies trading in India and the rights of India borns and an appropriate convention based on reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights. It was agreed that the existing rights of European community in India in regard to criminal trials should be maintained." (Applause). Lord Reading said that this had been agreed to, except by Mr. Jinnah.

Sir Mahomed Shafi said that Mr. Jinnah had expressed his personal opinion. On behalf of the rest of Mussulman group he accepted the clause.

Committee then agreed to amended clause.

STEPS TO ENLIST SERVICES OF JAILED LEADERS.

Various Sub-Committees, which have been studying the more important principles of a constitution which would meet Indian conditions, have surveyed a considerable part of the structure in detail and the still unsettled points have been advanced a good way to agreement. His Majesty's Government, however in view of the character of the Conference and of the limited time at its disposal, in London, has deemed it advisable to suspend its work at this point so that Indian opinion may be consulted upon the work done and the expedients considered for overcoming difficulties which have been raised.

His Majesty's Government will consider without delay a plan by which our co-operation may be continued so that the results of our completed work may be seen in a new Indian Constitution. If in the meantime there is a response to the Viceroy's appeal to those engaged at present in civil disobedience and there is a wish to co-operate on the general lines of this declaration, steps will be taken to enlist their services.

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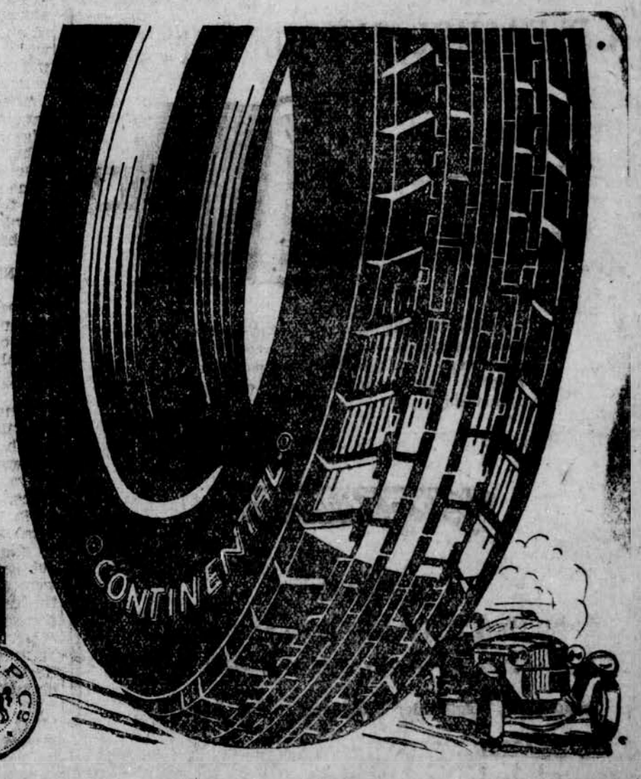

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USE OF THE MILITARY TO SUPPRESS DISORDERS

Interpellations In The Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The following questions, if permitted by the President, will be asked at the current session of the Assembly:—

Mr. S. C. Mitra: (a) Is it a fact that the rulers of the Indian States where there are Imperial Post Offices get a free supply of postage stamps from the Government of India?

(b) If the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state (1) why these rulers get such concession, and (2) what was the price of these postage stamps for the year 1929-30?

Will Government be pleased to state what subsidy is paid annually to the Imperial Airways Company for carrying Post Office mails between India and England and for State air mail?

Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the actual income for air mails for the period?

(a) Will Government please state what amount is paid annually to the East Indian Railway for running Imperial Indian mail carrying outward and inward foreign mails between Bombay and Calcutta?

(b) Is it a fact that some years before two other special trains used to run between Bombay and Madras, and Bombay and Lahore but that they have been discontinued?

(c) If so, why is this train still running between Bombay and Calcutta?

(d) Will Govrnment discontinue this train and arrange to convey mails by Bombay Mails which run between Calcutta and Bombay?

(1) Will Government give the exact strength of the fighting troops of each arm set apart at the present moment as Internal Security Troops?

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Internal Security Troops are intended as a reserve for the Field Army; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons

(1) for maintaining so large a reserve.

(ii) and for not organising and constituting the Field Army on a more adequate scale?

USE OF THE MILITARY.

Will Government state:—

(a) On how many occasions troops were called out in compliance with requests of civil authorities for military aid in the nine Governor's Provinces during the year 1930;

(b) What was the strength of troops sent out on each occasion; and

(c) on how many occasions did they actually take part in the suppression of disorders and on how many occasions they only stood by?

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh:—

(a) Is it a fact that the Lahore High Court has acquitted Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law and Mr. Faridul Haq Ansari of Delhi, who were convicted by a Magistrate of Delhi under Section 16(E) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 on the ground that the convictions were illegal, as the notification of the local Government declaring the Congress Associations unlawful was not published in the Government of India Gazette till the 27th September, 1930 and these convictions took place before that date?

(b) Is it a fact that this judgment of the High Court affects the cases of about 200 persons convicted under similar circumstances under the Criminal Law Amendment Act?

(c) What steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken, to deal with cases of those referred to in (b) above?

(d) What is the name of the Magistrate of Delhi, who convicted Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. Faridul Haq Ansari?

Lala Hari Raj Swarup:—

EXPORT OF WHEAT.

(a) Will Government be pleased to state the amount of wheat annually exported from India since the War; and will they also be pleased to state the import of the same commodity for the same period.

(b) Are Government in a position to state why there has been progressive decline in exports and a corresponding rise in import of that commodity?

FLOGGING OF SATYAGRAHIS

Interpellations In C. P. Council

The following are the interpellations in the C. P. Council:—

Mr. T. J. Kedar: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons arrested and convicted of offences connected with the Congress activities in the Central Provinces and Berar?

Mr. H. C. Gowan: The total number of persons who have been convicted for substantive offences in connection with the civil disobedience movement in the Central Provinces and Berar up to the 27th Dacember 1930 is 4,853. Information as to the number of arrests is not available.

Mr. C. B, Parakh: How many Indian prisoners have been put in "A" class during the past 12 months?

Mr. H. C. Gowan: Ten,

Mr. C. B. Parakh: Has the Government issued any order or restriction that no political prisoner be placed in A class?

Mr. H. C. Gowan: No.

Mr. B. G, Khaparde: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if flogging was resorted to by way of punishment to persons convicted for satyagraha in Berar?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the number of such persons in each of the four districts?

(c) In how many cases, the punishment was immediately executed?

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra (a): Certain persons, who had committed offences punishable with whipping, were whipped.

(b) In Amraoti 19, in Buldana 4 and in Akola and Yeotmal nil.

(c) The persons referred to did not wish to appeal. So the sentences were carried out immediately in the usual manner.

Mr. T. J. Kedar: (a) Is it a fact that there was a complaint in Nagpur Central Jail that the "C" class prisoners were given juar bread and not wheat bread?

(b) Did the Government remove the complaint and if so, how?

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao: (a) Yes.

(b) No. Juar bread is the staple diet for ordinary prisoners, and Government sees no reason to change it.

Mr. T. J. Kedar: (a) Is it a fact that political prisoners of "C" class are made to do oil-extraction work?

(b) Will the Government please put a stop to this?

Mr. H. C. Goawn: (a) Only those "C" class prisoners who are physically fit are put on oil pressing.

(b) No.

Mr. M. P. Kolhe: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if their attention has been drawn to the articles regarding the grievances in jail, written in Maharashtra of Nagpur during the last two months and especially those written by Mr. G. T. Madkholkar under the heading "Repression in Nagpur Jail" and Mr. Dhavle regarding Akola Jail?

(b) If so, will the Government kindly see that the legitimate grievances are removed as early as possible?

Mr. H. C. Gowan: (a) Government is aware that a number of articles on the subject have appeared in the paper mentioned.

(b) Government has examined carefully the question of the treatment of prisoners and is satisfied that any legtimate grievances have been removed as far as possible.

Mr. T. J. Kedar: Is Government aware—

(a) that there is a widespread discontent particularly in the Hindi districts in the matter of the hoisting of National flags over Government Schools and Colleges?

(b) that the general opinion in the province is in favour of the hoisting of National flags side by side with the Union Jacks?

Mr. H. C. Gowan: (a) and (b) Government is not aware that there is widespread discontent in regard to the hoisting of Congress flags over Government Schools and Colleges nor that the general opinion in the province is in favour of the hoisting of these flags side by side with the Union Jack.

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MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Sir Akbar Hydari On Osmania University.

An opportunity was provided last week to hear from a leading supporter of one of the most important educational experiments made in India in recent years some facts regarding its progress. Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance and Railway Member of the Nizam's Government and a delegate to the Round Table Conference, read a paper to the East India Association on "Hyderabad To-day." and had much of value to say on the Osmania University. Lord Zetland, speaking from the chair, reminded the audience that the really interesting feature of the university founded by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad is that the students, instead of having to learn their subjects through the medium of English, a foreign tongue, learn them though the medium of Urdu, their mother tongue. Lord Zetland, who has studied every aspect of Indian life and thought, admitted that it had always seemed to him that a tremendous handicap is put upon the Indian student when he is asked to imbibe his knowledge of all those subjects which go to make up his literary education not through his own mother tongue but through a foreign tongue which he has a struggle to learn.

INTERESTING DEPARTURE.

Sir Akbar Hydari pointed out that Indian States are in a position to undertake experiments in certain directions which the centralised system of government in British India renders more difficult. He regards the Osmania University as affording the most interesting example of originality or departure from the stereotyped British system. He asked his British hearers what they would say if they were told that their sons, if they were to get any education worth the name, must get it through the medium, not of their own language, not of a kindred language such as Latin or French or German, but through the medium of an entirely alien language, such as Arabic or Chinese.

"THAT EXTREMIST ORGANIZATION

The paralled is not exact since English has become a second language among the educated classes of India, and indeed, is the only language which is known to them all. When that now extremist organisation the National Congress calls for boycott of British goods and the development of civil disobedience it does so, in the first place, in the English language. Sir Akbar Hydari mentioned incidentally that even within the confines of the Nizam's Dominions thtre are four vernaculars, with the consequence that Marathi, Telugu, and Kanarese-speaking youths from the State have to resort to British Indian universities, where English is the medium.

But when every allowance is made for the multiplicity of vernaculars throughout India and the inability of any one of them to serve as a lingua franca from Peshawar to Cape Comorin, the "tremendous handicap" to which Lord Zetland referred remains to hamper the young Indian student. Sir Akbar Hydari remarked that few people in this country realise how many students fall by the way between school and university in India. The percentage of failure was appalling.

You hear speakers like Mr. Sastri, and perhaps think English comes easily to the Indian. It does not, and for one Mr. Sastri, there are thousands whose English is the joke of your comic papers. To me the joke has a very grim side that you perhaps do not appreciate.

A SERIOUS DEFECT.

Sir Akbar Hydari touched on a serious defect of the system of making English the medium when he said that there are students with a talent for one particular line of study. but who may have no gift for languages. A promising mathematician may find it impossible to overcome the language difficulty. If so there is no road open to him.

When the Osmania University was established its promoters were confronted with arguments going back to the time of Macaulay's memorable dispatch. They were told that there were no textbooks available, no literature dealing with modern subjects, and that the language was incapable of expressing modern ideas. Sir Akbar Hydari answered that Japan has overcome similar difficulties, and asked whether medieval English was more capable of expressing modern ideas than the Indian vernaculars of to-day. They accepted well-known scientific terms as international. They had translations of no fewer than 500 works on modern subjects set in the Indian universities for the courses up to the B.A., degree. They had many text-books translated for the engineering and medical faculties. He reminded his hearers that language expands very quickly under the influence of new ideas. He quoted the testimonies of distinguished examiners, such as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, as to the originality of thought and clearness of presentation shown by the students of the Osmania University.

DEFINITE ACCOMPLISHMENT.

The Professor of English in the Osmania College, Mr. B. E. Speight in a recent article wrote that the day was passed when it was a mark of superiority to sneer at the university. No one present at the recent decennial dinner of Osmania students, and who shared the keen enthusiasm of some 500 young men, could fail to realise the value of such an institution in the life of the State. The best of the students are distinguishing themselves even in competition with their classmates in the greatest universities of this country and the Continent It is important to note that the standard of compulsory English corresponding with that of other Indian universities enables its students to keep in touch with the currents of thought in the English speaking world and prevents them from being confined to the publications of the university. The fact is that the university has passed from the experimental stage to that of definite accomplishment, and is making a most valuable contribution to Indian educational development.—"Times", London.

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PRESS CENSORSHIP IN FRANCE.

:o:

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ARBITRAY ACTION

An interesting example of the arbitrary methods resorted to by M. Tardieu and M. Roquere when they ruled France has come to my knowledge to-day. On November 28 one of the American cable companies refused to transmit a cable message from an American press agency in Paris announcing the resignations of M. Falcoz and M. Lautier, Under Secretaries in the Tardieu Ministry, which had taken place that day. On the same day another cable message reporting M. Tardieu's declaration in the Chamber that he was ready to answer any questions about the resignations was also refused transmission. The cable company said that it was acting on the orders of the censor, by which was presumably meant the Ministry of the Interior for there is no legal censorship of press telegrams in France. It would appear, however, that the departure of M. Tardieu and M. Roquere has not after all led to a change of method, for to-day the cable companies have informed the American correspondents that they have been forbidden to transmit any press cable about Marshal Joffre giving any information that has not been officially announced.

What the motive of this arbitrary proceeding can be it is difficult to say. Perhaps its object is to protect the official French press agency from competition. In any case, it is once more demonstrated that an arbitrary and illegal censorship of foreign press telegrams is exercised by the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or both. In the central telegraph offices and in those of the cable companies and the wireless telegraph companies there is an official to whom every press telegram is submitted before it is dispatched, and in some cases he holds it up and submits it to the Minister of the Interior, which must mean a long delay, even if the message is ultimately allowed to be sent. Copies of all foreign press telegrams are sent to the Ministry of the Interior after the telegram has been dispatched, but this, of course, does not cause delay in transmission.

I am informed by a well-known French barrister that there is no law authorising these proceedings, but as was said the other day, the Minister of the Interior, whether legally or not, has in fact arbitrary powers against which there seems to be no redress. It is understood, however, that the Anglo-American Press Association will be asked to take action in the matter of the press cable messages mentioned.

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MAXIM GORKY.

HIS PLACE IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

(BY NILMANI CHATTERJEE.)

We know what an author writes because we know he is what and where he is and what he writes quite deliberately. Gorky tells the story of his life in his own words. "But, however agreeable I found life with Lenin, where my soul could at last find room to breathe, I was again impelled to the life of a tramp. And I have tramped all over Russia. Where have I not been! What have I not seen and suffered! What kind of work have I not done!" Through Muscovite expression of life with the paintings of Verestchagin and the music of schalkovsky we understand Gorky he bitter, self-taught and self-made to get an unclouded understanding of the national to per we dissect and weigh Gorky's life because he expresses his disbelief in his own middle-class countrymen in out-spoken faith in himself defiance of the god-of-things-as-they-are. Very vitally we are considering Gorky—a lugutrious painter of life's seamy sides, highly morbid and at times a revolting writer. In him, a half-dead victim of tuberculosis we have a spirit who looks at fact, despises oil palliatious tnd dares greatly for his convictions. It is he who brands New York as the City of the Yellow Devil. Only tinkerly fiction can unveil this cadaverous invalid, but when he disarms you of all uneasiness and Sham you proceed to discard this conveniently fixed label.

GORKY'S CATHOLICITY.

An author draws men to his message either because they need it without liking it, or like it already. First of all Gorki is himself—a soul sensitive to the tragic and robustly creative—then he boldly gives Russia his own self-nade wormwood to drink while she thirsts in the hour of crucifixion. It is needful to expose ulcers in a clinic, but it is indecent and disgusting to parade them on the street. In Gorky we have a queer contradiction of conditions—the horrible in his fiction is always justified by a high purpose, because he is astonishingly catholic in his interests and tastes and almost embarassingly tolerant to individuals and nations. We feel him when he writes with contagious animation to a friend. "Desire is the source of suffering", taught Buddha, Europe has gone further than other parts of the World in the fields of science, art and technical skill, precisely because it has never been afraid of suffering always desiring better things than those it has already possessed. The West has succeeded in arousing among its masses a yearning for justice and freedom, and for this alone we must forgive the multitude of its sins and crimes."

PRESENTATION OF MORAL PROBLEMS.

Gorky's thousand-worded sketch "Exorcism" serves a tremendous moral purpose by showing his own people what beasts come of their fellows are. "I have toned down the horror of this presentment" he says "and that I relate it horrible still to show the very futility of such pictures and their very great worth 'to those concerned' as pleas for reform.' Is there no difference between an earnest fictional presentation of moral problems which must be solved more or less publicly and the mere skilful portrayal of last and degradation and easy morals with no possible resultant good? Gorky's fiction is not unclean as a rule even when it deals with "broad" subjects.

Drank with the joy of living his eventful life could not dampen his enthusiasm for our world and faith in his fellow beings. He explains referring chiefly to Sherwood Anderson's short stories. "His stories are about men who make up. They go on living for some twenty years; suddenly they wake up and are frightened." There is a warmth in his voice a joyful pride when he speaks of Romain Rolland or Thomas Mann or Panait Icrati or Nexo of that darling of his Kunt Hamsun. While speaking of the mixture of sentimentalism and puritanism in American Literature refers to the nervous need for action on the part of Americans, O Henry made a stride forward to cheer up people offended by life. Mark Twain has this trait to a certain degree. Gorky, compares Theodore Dreiser to Balzac. To Gorky Blaze and Haubert are the highes peaks Speaking about Sinclair Lewis Gorky approves of his fine vision But Lewis overloads his facts for fear of not being adequately understood. Finally in shaprodic defense of America of to-day Gorky proceeds to add that American Literature is freeing itself from England's protectorate.

GENERAL TONE.

The best example of his novels is "Foma Gomdyeey" and the strongest play is The night Asylum". But his longer productions novels and plays are not well constructed. They tre marvellous mixtures of idealism realism humour and shocking openness illuminated in sudden patches by exquisite descriptions and lofty beauties. The dragging down of the girl in the short story "Twentysix and one other" is so terrible as to revolt the hardened. The spirit of his characters is precisely what so many of the drifting sodden wrecks need-holdness to look up --so the general tone of Gorky's works is never depressing never hopeless.

"Destoyevski is genius but his morbid gloom is unnecessary in life. Life is a joy. Russian Literature bears poison. With the Russians it may be a National expression, but why should the West read it?" says 'Maxim the Bitter'. According to Professor Starkoo, Gorky believes ardently in the superiority of the West over the East so far as Russia is concerned, and records with a note of triumph his acceptance of the happy life of the West against the Russian "poison". When Gorky talks of Russia he knows so intimately, you recognize the author of "My Childhood" and of the later autobiographical works--that is to say Gorky at his best. Occasional mirth does not belie the earnestness of his point of view when he advocates predominance of mechanical comfort over spiritual values "I am a man of the earth, and am not interested in the skies" says Gorky. "I should prefer two suns and six moons, and should bring the stars closer to the earth and give them more colour. Let man enjoy all the novelties of comfort he will get tired of them. This will bring us nearer to the end".

For many superficial readers Gorky furnished what Professor Phelps has aptly compared to a slumming party--they were pleased to be nauseated. They soon dropped the new tow. But others have continued to read him for the flashes of genius which are frequent enough to remind us that he has not lived up to the anticipations his earlier writings evoked. He has lost general sympathy, especially since his visit to America that culminated in the disclosure of his illicit relations with his travelling companion, and much consequent newspaper gossip. On the whole we wait for another to wear the mantle of Tolstoi, which so many, 24 years ago, were ready to cast upon the shoulders of Maxim Gorky.—"Liberty."

A FEDERATION OF EUROPE

Mr. P. M. Oliver On The Possibilities

"Perhaps one of the biggest steps yet made toward creating an atmosphere in which an outbreak of war is difficult and even impossible was taken by the League of Nations Assembly this year when it ratified the Treaty of Financial Assistance," said Mr. P. M. Oliver, in the course of an address to the Sunday Society in Manchester in mail week.

The treaty meant, he said, that if in the future a State which was a member of the League was unjustly attacked by another member it would have behind it the financial backing of the whole world, and money even more than courage was the means of winning wars to-day. The League had enlisted Mammon on the side of God in the cause of peace, a thing that was not often possible.

Another big question that had occupied the minds of the Assembly this year was that of European federation. This plan of M. Briand's was interesting and important mainly from the point of view of the future machinery of the League. It looked as though we might see in days to come a number of continental federations acting as sub-committees of the League. South America already had her conference; Asia might in time grow to a live consciousness of herself as a unit; already she was complaining that her representatives did not carry enough weight in the councils of the League. Even Africa, which hitherto had existed only as the white man's market, would come to have a soul of her own. The United States, and Australia also were already federated.

And we should have to ask ourselves, too, what effect these federations would have on the federation of the British Empire, which was spread through every country of the world. These were matters of intense interest and afforded scope of endless speculation. We should do well not to come to any conclusions about them for ten years, which after all were but a little space in the life of a continent. By then, things might have begun to move forward in the direction of continental federation. It was above all things important to see that these movements, when they did take place, were within the League of Nations and not outside it.

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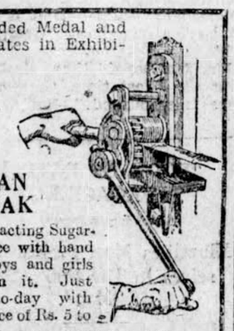

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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

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Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO., Merchant Tailors.
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UNIQUE SUPER-INDIAN PICTURE

"VASANT SENA" or "MRICHKATIK"

Starring

SRI. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

WITH THE TWO TENDER

KIDDIES---CHATTOPADHYAYA and BHARADWAJ

And other Indians of High Social Status, such as MISS ENAKSHI RAMA RAO, MISS NALINI TARKHUD, MISS SHAKUNTHALA and MESSRS. KAILASAM, NANDA, NANA, SRINIVASAN & PROF. SHASTRY AT

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Seats are Booked in Advance.

NEW CHARNY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar will shortly be staged.

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GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Wednesday, 21st at 8-30
MRITCHHAKATIK

Saturday, 24th at 8-30
SATTECHE-GULAM

Sunday, 25th at 3
PUNYA-PRABHAV

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Daily running Three Shows at 5, 7-30, 10 P.M.

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Soul-stirring tragic story by Mrs. ALVARO.
Specially supervised by Dr. ALVARO.
A really Classic Picture.

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The Epic of the great War and of Courageous Youth

NEXT SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday 24th 25th at 1-30 p.m.
Plans Open at the Theatre. Book your Seats Early.

STOCKS AND SHARES

BROKERS' DISAPPOINTMENT AT PREMIER'S SPEECH

Liquidation And Covering

Bombay, Jan. 20.

To-day's action of the Stock Exchange clearly signifies the disappointment created by the Premier's speech at the Round Table Conference. Prices opened low and gave way on long liquidation. At present there is practically very little business on the Stock Exchange otherwise it would have resulted in sharp break in values. The process of liquidation was already in force and there was left only small interest open. As soon as a portion of its was liquidated, shorts came in cover which checked the decline and prices assumed hardening tendency. Present prices are considered low and operators have not the courage of increasing unprotected short interest owing to comparative better outlook of the textile industry. However the general depression is discouraging any pronounced buying movement and naturally prices are fluctuating within a narrow range with a sagging tendency and readjusting technical situation from time to time. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 633|- and after irregular changes closed at Rs. 635|- Fazal opened at Rs. 322|- and after fluctuating between Rs. 327|- and Rs. 316|- closed steady at Rs. 323|12 Tata Steel Shares ruled quiet but steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 633; 37; 30; 35.
Century 230; 20; 31; 27; 30.
Colaba 106.
Crescent 67.
Fazul 322; 271; 6; 22; 23.
Indore 342; 45.
Madhowji N. 32.
Nagpur 337; 35; 36.
New Great 152; 53; 53-2.
Pearl 215; 17; 13; 14-6.
Simplex 63; 63-2.
Swadeshi 256; 55; 56.
Burma 427; 28; 25; 26.
Hydro 1-5-10; 5-15.
Tram 115; 114-11.
Deff. 270; 71.
Ord. 24-12; 23-14; 24-10.
Bundi 13; 12-14.
Indian 171; 75.
Katni Ord. 150.
Alcock 157; 56.

MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

100 Ahm. Advance	297-8
50 Apollo	3-0
10 Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	635
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	235
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	336-4
100 Colaba	106-4
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	67-8
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	6-6-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	323-12
100 Finlay	77-0
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	119-6
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	345
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-4
100 Khatau	102-3
100 Kohinoor	126-14
250 Laxmi	898/12
100 Madhowji	32-8
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	93/12
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	153-2
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	120
250 Pearl	214-6
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur X. D.	1402/8
250 Simplex	63-2
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	256-4
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-25 Central	14-12
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1162-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	289-8
100-50 India	84
5 Union	3-3-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-14
70 Gwalior	66/8
250 Indian	175
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-0
40 Katni Df.	555
100 Katni	150
10 Jupited P	9-12
100 Shahabad	140/10

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-12
15 New India	15-2
200,100 Oriental	1,500
10 Vulcan	5/1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	126-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	583-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-8
50 Bombay Tram.	114-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	105-15
1000 Tata Power P.	1045
1000 Tata Power	102/8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	802/8
100 Amritsar Patti	117
100 Central Provin.	88-4
100 Dho. Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	630

MINING

10 Central India	2-0
10 Shivrajpur	12.14
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	120-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P	65
30 Tata Steel D	271-4
75 Tata Steel	24-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	156-4
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	157-8
50 Bom. Telephone	42-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	426-4
125 Bom. Burma Old	3-2
50 Bom. Burma New	173-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	103-12
15 Scindia	6-0-6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

	bales.
Khandeish	4,569
Central India	2,244
Barsi-Nugger	366
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,205
Berar	4,300
Central Provinces	2,905
Dholiera	321
Rajputana	100
Sind-Punjab	89
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	230
Cotton	16,819 cwts.
Wheat	1,435
Linseed	79
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	140
Gingellyseeds	3,209
Poppyseeds	46
Groundnuts	18,889
Castorseeds	1,181
Rice	1,855
Myrabollams	6,370
Cottonseeds	53,336
Gram	131
Joowar	193
Maize	2
Barley	120
Bajree	3,372 tons.
Coal	2,354

INDIAN COTTON GINNING REPORT

—:o:—

Week Ending 9th Jan.

	Since 1st Sept. 1931	1930-31.
Madras	623	58439
Bombay	24427	171784
Sind	8061	64620
Bengal	220	564
United Provinces	7823	186755
Punjab	46485	491709
Central Provinces	31631	178161
Berar	33857	307284
N. W. F. Provinces		513
Ajmer Merwara	1542	16450
Burma	2796	24862
Jodhpur State	....	....
Faridkot State		6990
Barwani State	1360	9808
Baroda State	243	795
Jaora State	734	4410
Junagadh State	2087	12402
Nabha State	3085	15344
Holkar State	9346	45288
Bhavnagar State		6214
Hyderabad State		104940
Ratlam State	581	1813
Jind State	1127	13543
Minor Cotton Growing States	5696	18941
Total	185034	1741649

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Since 1st September.— In full-pressed Bales.

	2 Days	This year.
Khandesh	4,559	151,787
Central India	2,244	140,100
Barsi-Nagar	866	83,650
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,205	33,952
Berar	4,300	262,023
Central Provinces	2,905	149,160
Total Oomras	16,079	820,672
Dholera	321	51,539
N.-W. Provinces	...	84,016
Rajputana	100	84,014
Sind-Punjab	89	68,965
Broach	...	6,358
Coompta & Dharwar	...	16,103
Westerns-Northerns	...	8,229
Cocoanada	...	15
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	230	13,206
Persian	...	89
American	...	18,343
Egyptian and African	...	78,980
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	119
Total	16,819	1,181,669

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

1st Sept. to 15th Jan. In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,190	198,079
Japan & China	17,457	641,054
Coast Ports	...	7,281
Up-country by Rail		46,970
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	50,390
Total	19,647	943,774

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Jan. 19.

Mar. close at 4s. 2-1/8d. —3.4d.
May close at 4s 2-3/8d. —7/8d.
July close at 4s. 4-1/4d. —3.4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel Dols. 86-1/4 —1/4.
May per bushel Dols. 82-1/4 —1/4.
July per bushel Dols. 66-1/2 up 1/2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

March 10.52 —5.
May 10.52 —5.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO).

Prices declined on favourable weather but later advanced on bullish visible supply and covering by "shorts". Closed steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 26/13, Closing Rs. 27/15.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 26/10, Closing Rs. 27/3/6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 19-1-31, 1930-31 7186000, 1929-30 7185666.
Receipts Yesterday 19-1-31 1930-31 13000, 1929-30 18000.
Exports to date 19-1-31, 1930-31 4337000, 1929-30 4723000
Stock at Ports 16-1-31, 1930-31 4078000, 1929-30 2516000.
Stock Interior Towns 16-1-31, 1930-31 1725000, 1929-30 1452000.
Stock Liverpool 16-1-31, 1930-31 1055000, 1929-30 940000.
Visible Supply 16-1-31, 1930-31 5088000, 1929-30 6323000.
Quantity in Sight 16-1-31, 1930-31 10660000, 1929-30 11530000.
Quantity out of Sight 16-1-31 1930-31 5664000, 1929-30 7200000.

OLD CROP.

Mira/Sangli	199/205
Coompta	195/205
Tirupur Cambodia	220/250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Broach Fuly Good (Good Staple)	4.05
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.25
Broach Superfine Good Staple	4.45
Oomra, Good	3.40
Oomra Fully Good	3.60
Oomra Fine	3.80
Bengal, Good	3.15
Bengal Fully Good	3.30
Bengal Fine	3.45
Scinde Fully Good	3.30
Scinde Fine	3.45
Scinde Superfine	3.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

January	7.93
March	7.83
May	8.03
July	8.19
September	8.36
November	8.50
January	8.62
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.40

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has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1931.

SAPRU'S PATHETIC APPEAL TO PREMIER TO HOLD OUT OLIVE BRANCH.

His Prayer For General Amnesty Unheeded.

CURTAIN DROPS DOWN ON LONDON TAMASHA

"MESSAGE OF TRUE BRITISH STATESMANSHIP."

Continuing his speech at the closing of Plenary Session of Round Table Conference, Lord Reading said, when the delicate Hindu-Muslim negotiations proved abortive we felt free to express our views in clear and unmistakable terms. We earnestly hope that an agreement may be reached between our Hindu and Muslim friends, and that proper protection will be afforded to all Minorities not forgetting the depressed classes. You delegates from British India are about to return to India. You will take a message of true British sympathy and goodwill. We are aware that many of you, honoured and distinguished among Indians, of character, integrity and intellectual capacity, have risked political fortunes to take part in this Conference. As we know, you were actuated by highest motives. We hope that on your return you will be able to convince your compartriots, and that India may then walk in ways of constitutional progress and development. Riots, crime, terrorism and anarchy lead only to greater political disturbance. Great Britain will not be deterred from performing her duty and discharging her obligations by threats or violence. She can and will be won, as she hopes to win India, by sympathy, goodwill and co-operation by working together as willing partners in the best interests of India and the Empire for the benefit of India and the Empire and for the greater contentment and happiness of India in future (applause).

MAHARAJ OF BARODA.

The Maharaja of Baroda said that for himself the idea of federation had been present for very many years, and it had impressed him as presenting the only feasible means of securing the unity of India. He was content to believe that in the present circumstances the realisation was at hand of the ideal he had long cherished. He described the Conference's conception of a United India as unity without uniformity, which was the prime requisite of true Federation. It was his deliberate conviction that to strain after uniformity in a federal structure would be a mistaken policy. Each unit should be perfectly freely to develop along its own peculiar lines. The success of the Conference's labours should be judged by only one test—have they resulted in producing a Government capable of facing the tremendously difficult problems boldly, and of adopting wise measures and policies which would enable India to take her place among the advanced countries of world? If the future Government was to be "of people, for people, by the people" then the Provinces as at present constituted seemed too large for the end in view. The education of the people should be made an earnest endeavour and greatest efforts should therefore be concentrated on the uplift of people by this means.

MR. ZARIFULLA KHAN.

Mr. Zarufulla Khan declared that the most hostile and adverse critic of the work of the Conference would not deny that a great deal had been accomplished. They had traced out a ground plan, dug out, excavated and filled in the foundations, and even raised the walls of a vast constitutional structure to a certain height. But from one viewpoint it appeared to be rather a lop-sided structure. He regretted that very little had been done to establish absolute autonomy of Provinces in the same way as the States entering the Federation would be autonomous. He earnestly hoped that the autonomous position of the provinces would be very much more clearly emphasised. He was glad to find that one of still necessary keystones would be supplied by agreement securing the rights and interests of the British commercial community. He hoped that the structure would not far too long be left standing in an incompiete condition.

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR

—:o:—

Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar expressed British India's deep gratitude to the Princes for the part they had played in fostering the idea of Federation. Nobody who had heard them at the Conference could have the smallest doubt of the great part they would take in the future Government of the country and the future of the nation. He did not wish to be regarded as speaking disparagingly of the generation whose political career might soon end; but he ventured to express the feeling of the younger generation that it was they who perhaps will have the burden of working the constitution in the coming decades. He had witnessed, at this Conference, that change of heart for which his countrymen had been pleading for many generations. He had seen a change of heart in the British delegation. He had heard Lord Reading's great speeches. "How can I go back to my country unless I am able to tell them with confidence and sincerity that we had witnessed that great change of heart?

"INDIA RE-CONQUERED"

After hearing Lord Peel he had seen it too in the Conservatives. The last two decades had seen many world changes, but through it all one goloen purpose was visible, and there had been an effort to bring the different units of the British Empire together. He had heard a great deal of talk of the Lost Dominion; but the spirit generated at this Conference had not lost India for Britain, but had reconquered it, and if this temper and change of heart was seen as clealy by Indians as had been seen at this Conference—and he had no doubt that they would see it in the coming months—he gave an assurance that this new reconquered India would be firm collaborator in the British Empire.

SIR T. B. SAPRU.

Sir T. Sapru said, "When in October last we left the shores of our country, we were told by friends and opponents, by men of our own party, and by men of other parties, that we were going on a fools' errand that we were incurring risks of extraordinary character, that England had made up its mind against us that we should reach a hostile England. Well, I do not know whether we came here in the midst of a hostile England; but I do know one thing—and I hope I am not putting it too high when I venture to say—that we are leaving behind us a friendly England (cheers). An England which has send to this historic Conference some of her greatest, wisest and most far-seeing statesmen, to talk to us on terms of equality, to discuss questions of high import in a spirit of give and take and not to dictate to us from their side. That has been my experience, and I venture to think that so far as that is concerned I give expression to the views of many of us at this Conference".

(Sir Phiroze Sethna:—"All of us.").

THE CENTRAL IDEAS.

Sir T. B. Sapru: "Indeed, as I have been corrected, of all of us (cheers). Now during the last nine weeks what is it that we have witnessed emerging from this great Conference? Three central ideas have emerged. One the higher the nobler loftier idea of an All-India Federation which has taken such material shape, if I may say so, mainly because of the patriotic attitude of Indian Princes" (Applause).

The second important idea which, from the viewpoint of British-India is of the highest importance, is the idea of Responsibility at the Centre. Lord Reading in his remarkable speech this morning quoted from the speeches of H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner and the Nawab of Bhopal to show how so far as Princes are concerned the only condition, the only term, on which they would come into Federation was that Responsible Government should be established. We responded to that call in the spirit in which Their Highnesses expressed their wishes. We did so not merely because we think it benefits them but also because we think it benefits us.

THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE.

Third important idea which has emerged and which, if I may respectfully say so, is the integral idea of all systems of responsible Government, is that India must be prepared in years to come to defend herself. For years past, for forty or fifty years past, it has been a sore point with us that we have not been admitted into the highest ranks of army. It is only during the last ten years that a few of our young men have had the King's Commision conferred on them; but there is no Indian to whatever school of thougnt he may belong who has not felt keenly on this question, and who has not urged it on Government from time to time that serious attempt should be made to quality the men of India to take the burden of defence on their own shoulders. We know—and we have known it with great regret—that even the recommendation of the Skeen Committee as regards the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst has not found much support in certain official quarters in England.

To-day the principle is no longer open to discussion. It has been conceded, it has been acknowledged, that we are entitled to have an Indian Sandhurst, that it must be established to qualify Indians ultimately to take responsibility for the defence of their own country. I consider it no small gain. It may be that there are certain safeguards. Frankly I am not alarmed by those safeguards and indeed when you come to examine those safeguards they are really intended in the interests of responsible Government that we are establishing at the Centre (cheers) and not to strengthen the hands of English control over us. That is the view I take. It is dangerous to indulge in prophesies, especially in the field of politics. It would be dangerous for me to say that enthusiasm with which some of us have approached the whole of this scheme here will be readily shared by everyone in India. I am fully prepared for great many doubts, and for a good deal of scepticism in certain quarters: but Mr. Prime Minister, may I appeal to your great political experience—has there been a single constitution established in any one of the Dominions which has not been taken exception to whether in Ireland, Australia or South Africa by a certain number of people?

"FOG AND SUNSHINE."

And indeed when we remember that on the present occasion we are marching towards Federation (an idea with which we have not been familiar) I should not be surprised if certain doubts are expressed and certain amount of scepticism shown. But of one thing I feel sure, that when ideas which have been evolved here are carefully examined, when time is given to people to think about them, you will find that those doubts, those misgivings and that spirit of scepticism will disappear—as your London fog disappears sometimes—and that we shall then enter into a bright sunshine of hopefulness for future. Mr. Prime Minister, I have seen to-day remarkable evidence of that spirit of hopefulness. Lord Peel is not here and I am glad he is not here for otherwise, his presence would have been embarrasing to me: but I would venture to say that I have already witnessed a remarkable change in the attitude of that great party which he represents during the last eight days, and may I very respectfully ask you, Sir Samuel Hoare, to accept my congratulations and convey the same to your distinguished colleague for the remarkable speech which he delivered this morning, a speech which was full of hope so far as your party was concerned. Well, Mr. Prime Minister, may I venture to make an appeal to you? You know far better than any one of us knows or has known during the last four months of our discussion what condition of India is and has been?

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

And speaking with full sense of responsibility and with the full appreciation of the administrative situation in India, I make an earnest appeal to you to make it possible for the people of India at the present moment to apply their minds to the consideration of these problems dispassionately, not in a spirit of irritation and bitterness, but in a spirit of hopefulness. While I am making this appeal to you, I think it my clear duty that I should make a similar appeal to my countrymen. Too long has this struggle gone on. The amount of bitterness already generated is far too great, and I want revered leaders, men who command homage respect and affection of their countrymen, and enthusiastic young men to apply their minds seriously to the consideration of these problems and make their further contribution to further elucidation of our ideas and further improvement of this scheme, for I recognise that it is one of the merits of Lord Sankey's scheme that it does not bolt door against further suggestion."

"HOLD OUT THE OLIVE BRANCH"

Therefore, Mr. Prime Minister, I venture to express the hope that when you make your declaration you will not merely utter a word of hope to us but you will with all weight of your position take courage in your hands and hold out the Olive Branch to my country. I respectfully ask you for the release of political prisoners, for amnesty to those who have gone to jail for opinions from which you have differed, and from which many of us have differed, and which we consider to be deplorable. Let a new era be established and let the struggle of this last few months be forgotten. Let people approach the new task which awaits them in a spirit of generous appreciation and in a spirit of hope and good cheer.

RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. Prime Minister I am sure that in asking for the release of prisoners I am giving expression to the views not only of those who are here, but of a very large number of men of my country who are eagerly expecting some such gesture from you (Applause). I will only utter one word more, and then sit down. Whatever may be the verdict of our critics either in the presse here, or in the press in India, whatever may be the verdict of my countrymen and your countrymen upon the work of the Conference there is one thing in regard to which every one of us is united without exception and that is the fine spirit which has been shown not merely by His Majesty's Government but by the entire section of the British Delegation in discussing these things with us. Our deep sense of obligation is due to you, Sir and to every one of your colleagues, and if I may venture to mention one single name I will say that such a measure of success as has been achieved by the Federal Structure Sub-Committee which was entrusted with a very heavy responsibility has to a very large extent—indeed to a much larger extent than we imagine—been due to the wisdom statesmanship and the breadth of view of the Lord Chancellor."

Alwar's Oratory

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. (5-27 p.m.)

The Maharaja of Alwar said:—After about nine weeks of labour stoutly undertaken and much accomplished, and with one day ahead into which we have actually plunged, the question before me is what to say Still more important is the pro-

(Continued on page 8.)

MACDONALD GRANTS MOTILAL'S DEMANDS!

—:o:—

British Press Comments

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The "Times" expresses the opinion that the whole purpose of the Round Table Conference project, as an interchange of views on equal terms, has succeded perhaps, to a greater extent than the authors ever thought possible; but the success would largely have been frustrated, had Mr. MacDonald attempted to crown it with empty promises. The paper considers that Mr. MacDonald is clearly right in resisting the appeal for amnesty for prisoners, as there is no true relation between a gesture of this kind and practical business of the Conference; but neither his nor any other Government will be backward in clemency, if only civil quiet is proclaimed and assured. Moreover, nothing can prevent the inclusion of the "main ground plan" in the new constitutional edifice, but the shortcomings of its Indian contractors. The Indian problem will not be plain sailing even in this country during the next few months. But the real test of constructive ability will be seen in India, where men like Dr. Sapru must be prepared to be hampered from the outset by ridicule, abuse and fanatical violence. They at least, know now that the road to self-government lies open, if they have the courage to face it and convince their countrymen that it is better road to travel than the slippery slopes of revolution.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PEEL AND MACDONALD

Mr. MacDonald's announcement is no utterance of mere flamboyant optimism; it is framed on moderate lines, and as far as the British parties are concerned, it has departed only one point from that large measure of agreement which has been achieved. But the difference between Mr. MacDonald and Lord Peel amounts to little more than emphasis laid upon the supreme need of caution. The Conference may fairly claim success in the degree indicated in yesterday's resolution.

The "morning Post" gathers from Lord Peel's speech that the Conservatives have not departed from the earlier position and that they are committed to nothing but will await the finished picture.

On contrary, the "News Chronicle" interprets Lord Peel's speech as "formal repudiation of rancorous attacks from certain re-actionary quarters."

"DAILY MAIL" FURIOUS

The "Daily Mail" is angered because Lord Peel, though uttering "mild little protest" about the Haziness of safeguards, was apparently ready to surrender almost everything.

The "Daily Express" says:—The Bombay mob has called the tune and Round Table Conference has dance to it. It leaves the ungrateful but patriotic task of insisting upon reality to those Parlimentary representatives who have escaped the plague of half-sight that has striken so many nations and leaders."

"MAC" GRANTS PANDITS' DEMANDS

The "Daily Herald" says:—There is ni split or hairsbreadth difference between Pandit Motilal Nehru's demand last summer and Mr. MacDonald's statement yesterday. Many in India will judge the reservations as too strict; many timid ones here will judge them as too loose; but it is only for the period during which negotiations can be conducted as between friends, not life and death struggle between enemies. Is it too much to hope that Congress leaders will accept the hand of friendship? It is the supreme test of their leadership and patriotism and their qualities as statesmen.—Reuter.

WOMEN PRISONERS

—:o:—

Removed To Yeravda?

It is understood that Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mrs. Shantaben Patel, Mrs. Virbala Dikshit and Miss Sumati Trivedi were removed from Arthur Road Jail, Bombay, to the Yeravda Central Prison on Tuesday morning.

SASTRI'S SEARCH FOR DON QUIXOTES

Indian "Representative's" Swan-Songs

LONDON, Jan. 19.

After Mr. MacDonald's speech, the Maharaja of Patiala, speaking in the capacity of the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, said that it was not for him (Patiala) to say how speedily Mr. MacDonald's statesmanlike pronouncement would appease the troubled heart of British India. But speaking on behalf of his brother Princes, he would say that His Majesty's Government might rely to the utmost on the loyal and wholehearted co-operation of the Indian States (Applause). The Maharaja of Patiala thanked Mr. MacDonald and members of his Government for the way in which they had guided the Conference and expressed the earnest hope that the conclusions reached would redound to the welfare, alike of the Empire, British India and the people of Indian States. (Applause).

SIR M. SHAFI'S ROSY PICTURE

Sir Mohammad Shafi, envisaged the day when India would rise to the full stature of an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations as one of his Majesty's Dominions, not only to the incalculable happiness and contentment of its vast population, but also to the benefit and immense strength of the British Commonwealth itself. He declared that the Round Table Conference had brought England and India much closer together than they had ever been before. Sir Mohammed concluding said: "May God grant that new concord which arises from to-day will grow in sincerity and strength to the mutual benefit of the two countries and incalculable good of humanity at large." (Cheers).

SASTRI QUOTES DON QUIXOTE

The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Sastri said that Mr. MacDonald had been a valiant soldier of peace. He declared "on your breast, my vision sees many prizes and medals in this pacific war, but if our work goes through and sees its consummation, then you will have won the Victoria Cross of Pesce" (Aplause). Only the first and hardest part of their task was over; there was good deal to follow, scarcely less arduous on both sides of the water. When they went back to India, this scheme must find champions willing to brave risks in spreading it all over the country. (Hear, hear). "No doubt, among us here who have helped to shape the Constitution, we must look for the best and the most convinced champions, but on the other side too, we must look for advocacy. We want the Princes, Chiefs and Ruling powers to find among you too men somewhat made for this Indian Federation men who like Don Quixote, will do battle for it, regardless of what may be said around them, who are prepared to risk everything, life limb and wealth, in pursuit of this great ideal." Mr. Sastri appealed to the Princes to convince the lesser Princes that Federation would be in their interests.

BEGUM'S TRIBUTE TO PREMIER

Begum Shah Nawaz declared that Mr. MacDonald's momentous and historic words so deeply touched her heart, that words failed to express her feelings. Mr. MacDonald's name would not only be written in letters of gold, but would go down to history as the name of one who knew how to combine statesmanship with wisdom and friendship. The "Great moment for which we have waited so long has arrived, and thanks to you (MacDonald) the greatest friend of my country, we stand before the dawn of a new era which will always be remembered for this wonderful achievement of having united England and India in everlasting link of comradeship and friendship." (Cheers).

Begum Shah Nawaz asked Mr. MacDonald to convey to their Majesties their best thanks for their generous messages, sympathetic interest and kind hospitality. The Begum thanked the British nation for their kind hospitality, sympathy and warmth of their welcome.

KING'S MESSAGE

Mr. MacDonald then read the following reply from H. M. the King to the Conference's message:—"I have received with much pleasure loyal the message with the Chairman of your Conference conveyed to me on your behalf. Time has now come for me to bid you God spread on the conclusion of your deliberations which I inaugurated some nine weeks ago. I have followed your proceedings with closest interest and have been impressed with the dignity and earnestness with which they were conducted and the unity of aim which inspired them. It was not to be expected that in nine short weeks, however close and intensive labour that was crowded into them—I know full well how exacting your labours have been—clear cut and final solution of the vast problems which confronted you should be found, but I am persuaded that great is the volume of patient thought, careful work is still to be done. You have opened a new chapter in the history of India. I am sure you will, one and all, strive to secure the aid of your countrymen in carrying on the task in the same spirit that has marked your discussions, and I hopefully look forward to the outcome which will restore peace and contentment throughout India."

At the conclusion of reading H. M. the King's message, Mr. MacDonald said:—"That is signed by his own hand "George R. I."

Mr. MacDonald then declared; "For the last time, the Conference is adjourned."—Reuter.

"PRATAP" EDITOR JAILED AGAIN.

Receives Sentence Cheerfully

(From A Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 19.

Judgment was delivered in the case of Mr. Prakash Narain Shiromani, the Editor of "Pratap" in jail to-day. Nobody was permitted to attend the Court. Mr. Shiromani has been sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. He received the sentence cheerfully.

—:o:—

IGATPURI'S FIRST ELECTED MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, Jan. 13.

Mr. L. N. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B. is elected as President of the Igatpuri Municipality for the current year at the general meeting held on the 13th instant. This is probably the first time that an elected non-official member is elected as President since the establishment of this Municipality in the year 1868.

"BOOK OF FATE IS APPROACHING"

—:o:—

"Minorities Must Protest Themselves In The End", Says "Mac".

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The MacDonald, speaking at a luncheon by Col. Gidney, said the hour is fast approaching when the Book of Fate will be opened and I must not be absent." It was perfectly obvious that when the new Constitution for India came, adequate safeguards to protect minorities would be necessary. Minorities might be protected but in the end they must protect themselves. It was only as far as minorities got the backbone and reasonableness and could make themselves indispensable that they would be respected. Ultimately that was only safeguard in the world.

Lord Sankey said that the minorities should have proper safeguards, but everything depended on their own ability to make themselves heard and their claims felt.—Reuter.

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